THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

-AT-20 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment is made in advance. Mall remittances are to be made, and all letters

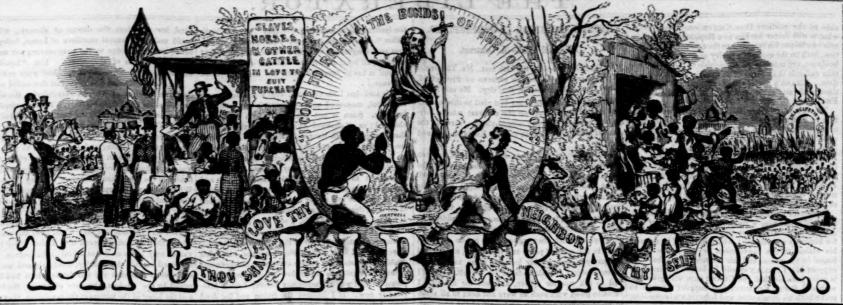
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three mes at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

ents inserted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn a, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are shorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the mittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the ef, viz: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-MAD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 13.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

hounds; it has made them inordinately vain—they charge cowardice upon their opponents, and believe themselves to be the only brave, pure, and high-

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of mations. I say that mil-

Itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interpreted.

wire, from a claim of indomnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cossion of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invarion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cony on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, Ac-

cording to the Laws of wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and martial. Power takes the PLACE OF TREE. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the saves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1729.

Refuge of Oppression.

cesources and eli-cesources and eli-o have the con-part apoken too seri-ed me that Mr. cheart of much the heart of much the heart of much the cesous ointment, ghout many gen-

elded over unto him, whose place ddenly cut down, sociate with anyton. "So teach apply our hearts finds an eternity that death shall OLD SOUTH.

AND CORRE

YORK, Feb. 26.

yere the memory
we read his lately
we read his lately
we with absorbing
u a review of that
some facts toucher.
It I think the book
that I shall make
the reason for saytices of its producnot do, full justice
at the cause of its
They group themwo persons: John
man, whom I may
latter first.
I public any really
has been a disarest friends about
not go into detain
t to say that all
occted, but could
isbes. There was
r. Joseph Lyman

nto a permanent Mr. Parker's per-

family, were put

fe. On the other

declined to give nom they regarded ook, and unfitted relations between

on with his work

on with his work to attempt the lit-meelf, he confined es still accessible ice, and put the cise, of whom it is seelf. election everybody scholar of reputa-tion as a brilliant of strong religious

of strong religious n sympathy with or to the reviews

e of thought and tropical to make s direct, vigorous,

ech; still, t

sech; still, that is petence. As a binot know Theodore
f his life—for the
Parker, and nonongly as in public
and daily sweetterness and gentle
the dear friends of
ourse with him for
ave what he could
is what we chiefly
of more worth to
lifications his biogt be remarked here
tterns, so of reminter, which were faone nearest in lick
otherwise unac-

reumstances which ringing out of the comprised nothing that some two years le for publishing, it is was certainly actually resumed with a was certainly actually actu

that haste on many let-show how many let-

that have been supboably the insertion
e deficiency of otheir places.
remarkable for whatlearns in what close
to Emerson, to Garselv a letter of any.
Neither would give
rsons, whose and
withheld their lecontribution to this
re them until, years
possible to write a
Parker to the world
is.

make sure on this make sure on this lue Mr. Weise's life, at any other will be used supply all that w for years of one of ecentury. A great sis book; and though uld not have it supparted to the property of the property of

tte.

PARTY MATERIALS.

One of the radical papers makes a forious on-claught upon Gen. McClellan, taking it for granted that he is a candidate for the Presidency, and enuthat he is a candidate for the Presidency, and enu-merating the various classes of men who will vote for him. The paper in question seems to consider it a conclusive argument against a man's good character, if another man of doubtful character would vote for

remains to be seen whether Gen. McClellan will ever be a candidate for the votes of the people; but since the classification of voters is thus attempted by the radicals, with their usual recklessness of truth and of decency, it is but just to look on the other side of the picture, and see who now sustain the Ad-ministration, and who will be likely to vote for its renewal of power, or for the candidate of the dominant , whoever he may be.

party, whoever he may be.

In the first place, a large number of intelligent, sincere and true patriots. It is idle to deny to either party the possession of such men. We place these foremost among the supporters of the Administration, although the radical press is too liberal and abusive to grant. for a moment, that there are says such is although the radical press is too liberal and abusive to grant, for a moment, that there are any such in the conservative party. The simple truth is, that the great body of both political parties is made up of the hosest, faithful, loyal men of America, who differ idely, but sincerely, as they have an inalienable right to differ, on questions of public policy. If none but these men voted, the nation might claim a lease

power and life for many centuries. But, beside these, there will be found among the Administration supporters every shoddy contractor who has coined the blood of our soldiers into gold for hispockets, every man who has sold disease and death in the form of provisions, every man who has cheated ent out of its money in selling munitions of war, ships, steamboats, and other material. The vote of these men will be heavy, and with it will be all the voters they can buy, or force into joining them. Every man who wants the war continued indefinitebecause he is making money and doing a prosperos business, will vote that ticket. Every man who, with the New York Tribune, calls the flag of the Unions "flaunting lie," and the American eagle "a goss," will vote that ticket. A number of men who, with the Tribune, believe that if the Declaration of Independence "justified the secession from the British empire of three million of colonists in 1776," they "do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861," will-vote that ticket. All the men who attended the meeting in Syracuse, at which the Union was voted a meeting in syracuse, at which the Union was voted a failure, and resolutions adopted to open a correspond-ence with Henry A. Wise and others, to promote a dissolution of the Union, will vote that ticket. All the men who got up and attended a similar meeting in Worcester will vote that ticket. All the men who believe the Constitution of the United States "a league with death and a covenant with hell," will vote at ticket. All the men who sustain the war only to long as it is a war against slavery, and refuse to sustain it when it is a war for the Union, will vote that ticket. All the white men who amalgamate with the negroes will vote that ticket. All the men who, Christ no better than a Boston abolitionist will vote that ticket. Robbers of the public purse, men fat-teing on the blood of the people, infidels, apostates, a betrogeneous company of strange-visaged and strange-minded men, radical, fanatic, enemies of the law of God and the law of man, will be found sustain-ing the sume are district.

ng the same candidate, whoever he may be.

Now what does all this amount to? We have made
he list brief, but it serves to show that if the conserafive party is to be abused as the *Tribune* abuses it, here is ample material for retort. But this can be all of the conservative vote, which cannot of the middled vote, that every man who sustains the ticket e a lover of the old American Union and a de fender of the American Constitution. Of all sorts and kinds of creeds, the conservative party will be one patriotic love, in deep, earnest devotion to the pear as clear as noonday before long, that if the na-tion is to come out of this war united, saved, it will be only by the will of the people sustaining the con-

candidate, whoever he may be. The issue is fast becoming the simple issue of the same is fast becoming the simple issue of the same is fast becoming the simple issue of the same is fast become in the same is fast become in the same is fast because it is same in the same is fast because it is same in the same is fast because it is same in the same in the same is same in the same is same in the same is same in the same in the same is same in the same is same in the and with so much pathos, spoke of in the letter yesterday published, are the true objects of patri-devotion now. There are bad men in all politi-parties. But whether the party principles are bad 200d, this is the constitution good, this is the question which each man must ask in the coming show he will vote in the coming elecion. Nor are these principles determined alone by
the platforms or resolutions adopted at conventious
and in Congress. The radical party has deceived the
people once and again. They pledged themselves
to sustain the doctrine of the Crittenden resolutions,
and when the vector of the control in the war, they ning how he will vote in the coming ele ad when the country was involved in the war, they rected these resolutions and plunged into the deepstabes, out of which those principles would have
ege us. They are to-day acting on the principles
fecession, sustaining the Southern heresy that
states could destroy themselves as members of the Using by acts of secession. There is no hope of saving the country by their plans. But there is hope, if the people think calmly and act as wise patriots this fall.—New York Journal of Commerce.

KENTUCKY.

The patriotic men of this brave old State see, with haps more clearness of vision than any others in country, the madness which controls the Washson Administration, and the ruin toward which it is conducting the country. The Louisville Journal, a paper against whose loyalty none but an abolition-R sanderer will venture to say a word, thus justly mus up a history of the betrayal of the people by the

The Republican party, with Mr. Lincoln at Its and, has repudiated alike the Crittenden Resolution, he Chicago platform, and the Constitution of the Unne. It has made a clean sweep of all its solemn engagements to the people. It has foreworn itself and appeared to the people itself to maintain, inviolate, the constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to get into power, the Constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to constitutional rights of the States, and, in order to diseast mighty army, it renewed the pledge; but low that thas got into power and has collected sighty army, it tears its pledge to shreds, and transliss the constitutional rights of the States in the dust.

It is no wonder that the loyal men of Kentucky repainte all connection with the party which has maked every pledge made to the people, and whose Present object is manifestly no longer the preservation of the Union, but solely the perpetuation of their on power. Kentoke all propiets no marry at the An power. Kentucky will receive no mercy at the india of the radicals hereafter, since her Union men resolve to send delegates to the Democratic Conven-

The Liberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND, NO. VII. BIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ.

BY WILLIAM PARMER, ESQ.

In 1847, Mr. Thompson was urged to allow himof that most misgoverned country, British India.
When he entered upon the contest, the odds were apparently against him. He was the idol of the unenfranchised masses, but the rulers did not like him. The public house, and other vested interests were arrayed against him; but, nevertheless, he defeated his constantly been the bome of fugitated his constantly been the bome of fugitated his constantly produced from him not only refuse has almost constantly been the bome of fugitated his constantly produced from him not only refuse has almost constantly been the bome of fugitated his constantly produced from him not only refuse has almost constantly ment, who are not naturally heads, the constant him him, who are not naturally heads, the constant him him, who are not naturally heads, the constant him him, and poisons all the rest."

One scabby sheep infects the flock, And poisons all the rest."

During the last twenty years, Mr. Thompson's house has almost constantly been the bome of fugitive slaves, who have received from him not only refuse has almost constantly been the bome.

rolongation of which beyond the period originally purple by the acclamations of the people—"Reign stended, no doubt cost him his seat for the Tower as thou hast lived!" But, however much of the intended, no doubt cost him his seat for the Tower Hamlets. Large constituencies are capricious; for there is no doubt that the offence of having been absent from his parliamentary duties for a period of five months, ought to have been condoned in consideration of the great work he was doing in the cause of freedom in the United States. Had be been yachting about the Mediterranean, his rejection would have been reasonable. The Southern assertion, that his defeat was a tacit censure of his anti-slavery principles is as false as it is foolish. At every one of the numerous crowded meetings of his constituents held by him on his return, his anti-slavery principles were commended by distinct resolution. constituents held by him on his return, his anti-slavery labors were commended by distinct resolution. It would be needless for me to recapitulate his important labors during his eight months' residence in America at that time—of the important services he rendered in silencing the rowdies who tried to silence him, and his establishing the right of free speech. Having been relieved of his parliamentary duties, he again devoted himself to the cause of the slave. One of the most memorable speeches he delivered was at Bristol; a report of which was read with thrilling effect for several days to thousands of his old constituents upon Bishop Bonner's Fields. In 1853 the great Anti-Slavery Conference was held at Manchester, under his auspices and that of Paritimatical and political rights of his countrymen; and for the about polition of the slavery under which four millions of American bondmen were groaning; and yet having lived to see the accomplishment of these objects, at the end of his brilliant career, he finds himself with less of this world's goods than are possessed by thousands of tradesmen in the humblest line of business. Were he to die to-morrow, he would leave to his family nothing but his name and fame. Upon leaving England, he may address his countrymen in the language of Paul's valedictory address to the elders at Miletus—"And now, behold, I go bound in the specific production of the slavery under which four millions of American bondmen were groaning; and yet having lived to see the accomplishment of these objects, at the end of his brilliant career, he finds himself with less of this world's goods than are possessed by thousands of the accomplishment of these countrymen; and for the about polition of the slavery under which four millions of American bondmen were groaning; and yet having lived to see the accomplishment of these objects, at the end of his brilliant career, he finds himself to the salvery under which four millions of American bondmen were groaning; and yet having lived to see the accompl in thrilling effect for several days to thousands of his old constituents upon Bishop Bonner's Fields. In 1853 the great Anti-Slavery Conference was held at Manchester, under his auspices and that of Parker Pillsbury. Ten years he labored gratuitously in the cause of Parliamentary reform, in conjunction with Sir Joshua Walmsley and the leading Liberals of Great Britain. Although apparently unsuccessful, there is no doubt that the seed then sown will produce its appropriate harvest. The ignis fatures of an apprehended foreign invasion has deluded the people from the safe path of reform. The diversion of playing at volunteer soldiers has for a time beguiled a large portion of the people from their only true security for good government—the making representation coextensive with taxation. When the agitation for Parliamentary reforms is renewed, as it will be some day, we shall sadly miss Mr. Thompson's services, should he be absent from England in that reform; for in proportion as the aristocratic predominance is lessened, and the democratic is increased in our legislature, will be the probability of the continuance of the good understanding between the governments and the peoples of Great Britain and the United States.

In 1886, Mr. Thompson paid his second visit to India. On this occasion he became the honored guest of two Governor Generals, Lords Canning and Dalbousie. In the midst of his labors he was, unhappily, stricken down by the climate, and returned home, to all appearance a helples paralysis, but the apprehensions that his friends entertained of his life were happild dispelled, and it pleased Providence to restore him once more to rest

Union Convention to be held at the North this summer. The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt
a resolution in favor of the Constitution and Union.
Its members will be pledged to disunion and a new
government.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt
a resolution in favor of the Constitution and Union.
Its members will be pledged to disunion and a new
government.—A. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"The Baltimore Convention will not dare adopt
a resolution in favor of the Southern
rebellion to the present time, his labors in support
of the Federal cause generally, and of the anti-slavery
policy of the Government specially, have been
incessant. His intimate knowledge of American histimes and of every policy of the supposed struggle tory, and of every phase of the antecedent struggle which has been going on for the last thirty years in the United States, has been invaluable. The American people are greatly indebted to Cairnes, Noel, Goldwin Smith, Professor Newman, Washing-ton Wilks, Newman Hall and others, for the infrom Wiks, Newman Hall and others, for the in-fluence they have exercised in the rectification of opinion in this country upon the true issues involved in the pending struggle between the legitimate gov-ernment and the rebels, but they are under incom-parably greater obligation to George Thompson for his services in the same cause. Since the election of Mr. Lincoln, to the present time, he has attended In 1847, Mr. Thompson was urged to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the representation of the Tower Hamlets in Parliament. Some years previously, he had stood a fierce but unsuccessful contest for the representation of the pro-slavery town of Southampton, in conjunction with Lord Nugent, a scion of the Ducal House of Buckingham. Mr. Thompson's primary object in consenting to go into the House of Commons was a desire to serve the cause of liberalism generally; but along with that, he had a specialty—a wish to promote a reform in the administration of the affairs of that most misgoverned country, British India.

feated his opponent, General Fox, an illegitimate son of the late Lord Holland, who singularly enough had married an illegitimate daughter of King Wildiam the Fourth, by the celebrated actress Mrs. Jordan. Mr. Thompson's majority, 3668, was the largest by which any member had been returned to largest by which any member had been returned to largest by which any member had been returned to largest by which any singular fact, that his opponent. It is a singular fact, that his opponent.

Parliament. It is a singular fact, that his opponent was proposed by Sir Edward North Buxton, a son of his old friend Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. Mr. any arguments or facts adduced in its favor can benof his old friend Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. Mr. Thompson's speech on the hustings on the day of nomination will never be forgotten by those who heard it. In reply to a scurrilous bill headed, "Who is George Thompson?" he referred to the father of the young baronet near him in such a manner as to cause the latter to burst into tears. The returning officer, Mr. Child, had been a youthful colleague of Mr. Thompson, at the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and now he was powerfully affected at having, in the march of ful colleague of Mr. Thompson, at the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and now he was powerfully affected at having, in the march of events, the proud duty of declaring the friend of his boyhood member of Parliament for the largest borough in the kingdom, containing nearly half a mililion of inhabitants. A man who serves his country faithfully in Parliament must make great sacrifices in so doing. Such was the case with Mr. Thompson has had in bringing about these gloriough in the kingdom, containing nearly half a mililion of inhabitants. A man who serves his country faithfully in Parliament must make great sacrifices in so doing. Such was the case with Mr. Thompson. He did not, like a government back, invest his money in a seat, as a simple commercial speculation, for the attainment of an ulterior purpose, the realization of which will bring him back capital and usurious interest. His political creed placed him out of the pale of governmental patronage. Our politicians are divided into three classes: Tories, Whigs and Radicals. The first two comprise the "ins" and "outs" of office; the chances of obtaining misterial position by the last is very remote. Mr. Thompson had the boldness to avow his adherence to the most democratic measure of electoral reform ever submitted to Parliament, called "The People's Charter," although he knew that his open davocacy of that measure in the House of Commons would arouse the hostility of the bulk of his middle-class constituents. It has been said that his parliamentary career was a failure; that upon the floor of leeding member of that assembly to me was, that he never knew a man make for himself such a good position in the House in so short a time as Mr. Thompson had done. This is further evidenced by the fact that the ministers frequently solicited him to speak in support of measure of national interest.

The next cent for Largest borough in a leading member of that assembly to me was, that he never knew a man make for himself such a good time can be a fine

Garrison and the erst despised American Abolitionists—the homage of their bitterest opponents. Nearly three years ago, Beresford Hope's venomous print, the Saturday Review, was compelled thus to bear testimony to the efficacy of the labors of the American proscrits:—"Every taunt and boast of the seeeders, each disdainful rejection of the overtures of peace which proceed from the now timid Northerners, must add plausibility to the arguments of those who have always contended that there could be no peace with the slave-owner. There are men of much eloquence, and consequently of much influence, in the Northern States, who, though Americans born, have steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should seem to pledge themselves against unoath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should seem to pledge themselves against undertaking a root and branch extirpation of slavery, if they should ever have it in their power. A year ago, such persons, though to a certain extent admired and listened to, were regarded by the Republicans as dangerous allies, and by the mass of the people as half-mad incendiaries, but now, that events are apparently tending to bring about the state of things which they always declared to be inevitable, it is not wonderful that increasing numbers of Americans

which they aways declared to be increasing numbers of Americans should be tempted to look upon them as prophets."

Thus has it ever been in the world's history—the visionary of to-day is the prophet of to-morrow. Seneca still more strikingly states the same truth, which the history of the Abolitionists is now so which the history of the Abolitionists is now so strikingly verifying:—"Often times, the mistaking a noble purpose has drawn reproach upon its author, and many great men have been cursed for devils in their lives, whom succeeding ages have venerated as divine." Your apotheosis, as well as that of George Thompson, and the faithful band of confessors for anti-slavery truth, who have worked with you, is not likely to be left to succeeding ages; you will find a place in the pantheon of philanthropic demigods ere yet the grave has closed over your mortal remains; and the very men who have sought your lives will be the first to offer incense at your your lives will be the first to offer incense at you fane. Ere long-it may be months, it may years; for in the history of nations, "short" years; for in the history of nations, "short" and "long" are relative terms, and the times and seasons are in the hands of God—the eloquent language of Curran will be applied to America:—"Liberty is commensurate with and inseparable from the American elos. American law proclaims, even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon American earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the Genius of Universal Emancipation. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced;—no matter what complexion, incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him;—no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down;—no matter with him;—no matter in what disastrous battle his liber-ty may have been cloven down;—no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of America, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him; and he

HENRY CLAY AND W. L. GARRISON.

stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible Genius of Universal Emancipation.

London, 1864.

From the Boston Transcript. Will my friend Haskell allow me a brief space in

his paper for a personal explanation?

The editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in an article on the release of the editor of the Liberator from prison in Baltimore, in 1830, makes the following

"Mr. Clay related to us the facts in July, 1830. A few months before, Mr. Garrison, editor of an emancipation paper in Baltimore, was prosecuted, imprisoned, and fined for a libel on Woolfolk. Not being able to pay the fine, his imprisonment was prolonged on that account. Mr. Whittier, an entire stranger to Mr. Clay, wrote to him as a philanthropist, begging him to pay the fine, and thus procure Mr. Garrison's release. Mr. Clay wrote to his old friend, Hezekiah Niles of Niles's Register asking whether Mr. Garrison was a worthy man, and saying that, if he was so, he would pay one-half the fine, provided Mr. Niles or others would pay the other half. Mr. Niles wrote back, stating that, on the whole, he thought Mr. Garrison worthy. Mr. Clay at once remitted the money for half of the fine, the other half was paid, and Garrison was discharged.

It is not pleasant to have to add, that, some time afterwards, both Whittier and Garrison wrote bitter things against Mr. Clay."

The facts in the case are simply these: during the "Mr. Clay related to us the facts in July, 1830.

The facts in the case are simply these: during the imprisonment of my friend Garrison, I ventured to imprisonment of my friend Garrison, I ventured to address a line to Henry Clay, asking him to use his influence with his political and personal friends in Baltimore to procure his release. I neither asked nor expected him to pay himself the fine and costs. I had no definite idea upon what terms, if at all, his relected, or whether, in the words of Dubedikes to Jeanie Deans, "Siller would do it." appeal, wisely or otherwise, was made to a distinguished political man in behalf of one of his most ar dent supporters, who must have been already known to him as the first editor in New England to nomito him as the first editor in New England to nomi-nate him for the Presidency, in an able and vigorous article published in the Bennington (Vt.) Journal of the Times, of March 27, 1829, and which was widely copied and commended. It is proper to say that my letter was written without the knowledge of my friend

the Times, of March 27, 1829, and which was widely copied and commended. It is proper to say that my letter was written without the knowledge of my friend In a letter which I received some time after from the Kentucky statesman, he informed me that he had written to a friend in Baltimore, in conformity with my wishes; but that he had been anticipated, and that he liberation had been effected without the aid he would otherwise have given. The fine and costs were in fact paid by Arthur Tappan, Esq., of New York.

The promptness of Henry Clay's response to my appeal was honorable in itself, and characteristic of one who was always true to his political and personal friends. The implied charge of ingratitude suggested by my old friend Prentice is perhaps hardly worth noticing. What Henry Clay proposed to do for Garrison was no more than he would have done, and should have done, for any one who had established a similar claim upon his favor. As to myself, I could scarcely be said to be an "entire stranger" to him; for young and obscure as I was, I had in the Boston Manufacturer advocated his claims with such zeal and earnestness, that I was selected as the successor of the editor of the journal himself, and in the Hartford (Ct.) "N. E. Review" assisted, as he will doubtless remember, in writing "The Life of Henry Clay," and declined on account of illness an invitation from the National Republican Committee to fill a vacancy in the delegation of Connecticut to the Convention which nominated him in 1831. I mention the National Republican Committee to fill a vacancy in the delegation of Connecticut to the Convention which nominated him in 1831. I mention from the National Republican Committee to fill a vacancy in the delegation of Connecticut to the Convention which nominated him in 1831. I mention the mention the properses of the great struggle between Freedom and Slavery, both Garrison and myself have cause and the dignity of the country imperative ly demand, it would make no difference if there were disquised office

Colonel Dahlgren's dead and mutilated body was buried, but dug up again, so the Richmond papers report, by the orders of the authorities, and shamefully misused. The prisoners captured have been illused and threatened, and it is urged that they shall be billed. Such blind fury and cruelty prove the barbarizing influences of slavery; they show that if this system had endured for fifty years longer, it might have dragged this whole continent back into savagery; for all who come within the reach of this extirpator of humane sentiments are turned by its companionship

all who come within the reach of this extirpator of humane sentiments are turned by its companionship into brutes. Slavery has made these slaveholders treacherous—as is shown by their conspiracy against the Union, the government of which they were at the time carrying on; it has made them liars—as when Beauregard charged General McClellan with issuing a "beauty and booty" proclamation, and as now in Richmond they have forged a paper of instructions, and report it to have been found upon Colonel Dahlgren. Slavery has made them cruel—they hunt escaped prisoners and loyal citizens with bloodhounds; it has made them inordinately vain—they It has already been announced that General Butler has sent the Rev. James D. Armstrong, D.D., of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for his disloyal practices. The following is the official report of the examination of this disloyal clergyman:

Question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?

Answer. I prefer not answering.

Q. What is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom It has already been announced that General But-

taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or something to

A. I prefer not answering.
Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?
A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of

A. I preaction as the Southern Congress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so?

A. No, Sir.

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war public a sermon favorable to the preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, one that would please the loyal, and displease the disloyal?

A. No, Sir.
Q. Where were you born?
A. In New Jersey. I came to Virginia when 19

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion?

A. I have.
Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion?
A. No, Sir.
Q. Have you since the commencement of the war opened your church on any Fast or Thanksgiving Day recommended by the President of the United States?

Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis's

A. There has been meeting for prayer.
Q. Should the President of the United States with Q. Should the President of the United States when a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the government of the United States, would you willing the charge of such meetly open your church, and take charge of such meetings to that end?

A. I should not.

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a Divine institu-

ton?

A. I look upon it as allowable.
Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right?

A. I did.
Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the nent rebels, Jeff. Davis for instance, as just and

right?
A. I should not.
Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment?
A. I am not. Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his con-

federates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the government since the commencement of the war?

commencement of the war?

A. I do not.
Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate?

A. With the Confederate cause.
Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J. M. Mason and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show fruits meet for repentance?

A. I do not.

A. I do not.

Q. Did or do you now regret the federal loss at mithfield a few weeks since?

A. I do not.
Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable?
A. I prefer not answering.
Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag?
A. I do.
Q. Should you know of any blockade runners, or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would you in impredicts information thereof to our authoric

give immediate information thereof to our authori-ties, that they might be detected and punished as

aitors deserve?

A. I would not have anything to do with it.

THE FURY IN RICHMOND

charge cowardice upon their opponents, and believe themselves to be the only brave, pure, and highminded people in the world. Slavery has infested them with the vices—cunning, treachery, blind conceit, ignorance, a furious and suspicious temper, childish petulance, unscrupulous mendacity—which distinguish a semi-civilized or barbarous community. In this war they have exhibited all these vices.

To hear these slave-lords, one would think they never recommended such "raids" as Kilpatrick's, as their favorite mode of warfare. To listen to their angry threats, we should forget—as they appear to have forgotten—the marches and exploits of Stuart, and Morgan, and Wheeler, Mosby, Quantrell and Forrest. Kilpatrick is only worthy of an ignominious death, but John Morgan, who in half-a-dozen expeditions devastated Kentucky, receives all honor and glory. It is a crime against humanity to make a dash at Richmond, but when Quantrell burned Lawrence and massacred in cold blood the unresisting inhabitants, the rebels called his exploit a great victory and him a gallant soldier, a terror to Yankees. These very people who now cry out so furiously were the inventors of these raids; they magnified for two years the heroism and splendid achievements of their cavalry generals, whose sole business was to make such incursions. And now that they are no longer successful in this their favorite branch of war, now that Quantrell, Jackson and others can no longer ravage Missouri and burns towns in Kansas—districts entirely beyond the legitimate field of war; that Morgan and Forrest can no more get into Kentucky to tear up railroads, destroy and carry off cattle and horses, and burn mills and stores—these people cry out with childish and disgraceful petulance, "unfair"—as some half-grown boy begins to whimper and sneak out of the game which he has begun when he is unexpectedly beaten at it.—New York Evening Post. Here is what the Richmond Examiner says, with fiendish exultation, in regard to the savage treat. ment of the body of Col. Dahlgren :-Dahlgren's body was boxed up at Walkerton on Sunday, and brought to Richmond, with the object, we understand, of its positive identification, and the establishment of the fact of the finding of the in-

we understand, of the pastive interincation, and the setablishment of the fact of the finding of the infamous documents upon it, all of which has been attested by witnesses. Henceforth the same of Dahlgren is linked with eternal infamy, and in the years to come defenceless woman and innocent childhood will peruse, with a sense of shrinking horror, the story of Richmond's rescue from the midnight sack and ravage led by Dahlgren. It would seem something of the curse he came to bestow upon others lighted upon his own carcass, when it fell riddled by avenging Southern bullets. Stripped, robbed of every valuable, the fingers cut off for the sake of the diamond rings that encircled them, when the body was found by those who were sent in charge of it, it was lying in a field, stark-naked, with the exception of the stockings. Some humane persons had lifted the corpse from the pike, and thrown it over into the field, to save it from the hogs. The artificial leg worn by Dahlgren was removed, and is now at Gen. Elzev's ave it from the hogs. The artificial leg worn by Dahlgren was removed, and is now at Gen. Elzey's headquarters. It is of most beautiful design and finish. Yesterday afternoon the body was removed from the car that brought it to the York River Railroad depot, and given to the spot of earth selected to re-ceive it. Where that spot is, no one but those con-cerned in its burial know, or care to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding sheet or service. dog's burial, without coffin, winding sheet or service. Friends and relatives at the North need inquire no further; this is all they will know—he is buried a burial that befitted the mission upon which he came. He has "swept through the city of Richmond" on a pine bier, and "written his name" on the scroll of infamy, instead of "on the hearts of his countrymen," never to be erased. He "asked the blessing of Almighty God" on his mission of rapine, murder and blood, and the Almighty cursed him instead.—Richmond Examiner of March 8.

INHUMAN BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Chattanoga Gazette furnishes the following borrible account of rebel cruelties practised upon an Alabama Unionist:

ties practised upon an Alabama Unionist:

In 1861, a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at his house in Randolph county, Alabama, and marched off into an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket-book, boots and coat, tied him, and held a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to "put him in the tories' yoke;" but, first of all, to try to make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untiving him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat him there for a long time, pausing occasionally, and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

The blood trickled from his back in streams. His

upon his relusing would set in ou aim more vigorously.

The blood trickled from his back in streams. His
piteous appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor
man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived, these hellish
tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the
end of green sticks, and twisting them in his hair
and pulling them violently, caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations
were continued for some time. They then cut of
all his fingers at the second joint, as also his ears,
close up to his head.

close up to his bead.

The next step was to cut off h arms at the elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim finiated, and failing to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounce

ed him dead, and began to prepare to leave, but at this moment their victim showed signs of his. They now tied a rope round his neck, and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped, leav-ing him suspended between the heavens and the

earth.

The third day afterwards, the body was discovered, taken down, and decently interred by friends.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MONTPELIER.

The Green Mountain Freeman speaks as follows a lecture recently delivered at Montpelier by Wen-

Mr. Phillips commenced to speak about half passeven o'clock, and held the audience with the charm seven o'clock, and field the audience with the towns and power of his fascinating eloquence two hours. His subject was "Reconstruction," or the only way to an enduring peace. Of course he believes in fighting as one step toward peace, breaking the military power of the rebellion by battles like those of Grant's at Vicksburg and Chattanooga; but this he regards as but a part, and the least difficult part of the way to peace. He believes in destroying the power of the aristocratic class in the South for fur-ther mischief; and this he said could only be done ther mischief; and this less and branch, treating the negro as a man, putting education into his head and a ballot into his hand, giving him land, and then, with a free Democracy like that of New England ith a free Democracy like that of New Englan tablished all over the South, let the questions of periority and inferiority of races settle themselve th, he declared, must be planted with England Democratic men, carrying with them New England Democratic laws recognizing the inalicna-ble rights of all, before the nations could settle down into an abiding peace. In the course of the discussion, and near the close of his lecture, in an open, frank criticism of Mr. Lincoln's course, he expressed without any bitterness, or severity of de-nunciation, the opinion that Mr. Lincoln was not advancing rapidly enough, or going deep enough, in his anti-slavery policy. We think the audience in his anti-slavery policy. We think the audience agreed with Mr. Phillips in every point of his argument, except his objection to Mr. Lincoln, and no one could reasonably complain of the spirit and temper in which he set forth those objections.

Of course we have given no idea of the lecture in the above brief sketch, and even a verbatim reservational he tame heside the living, breathing elo-

on the above brief sketch, and even a veroaum report would be tame beside the living, breathing elequence of Mr. Phillips. His easy, quiet, graceful, and infinitely varied style, his most perfect and polished elocution, and the simplicity, transparent clearness, and logical force of his address gave it a ful charm; and while hearing him, wonderful charm; and while hearing him, we doubt whether a person in the audience who had not heard him before did not change his opinion of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and come to the conclusion that he had been strangely maligned and misrepre-sented by those who, for lack of ability to answer his arguments, have fallen into the habit of abusing

GEN. BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Burlington Free Press, in some severe strictures upon Wendell Phillips's lecture at Burlington, makes the following allusion to Mr. Phillips's criti-cisms upon the labor system inaugurated by Gen. Banks in Louisians:

"When Mr. Phillips's attempts to make a Vermont audience believe that N. P. Banks is a tool in the hands of Louisiana slaveholders and secessionists, he is spitting against the wind. Our people have far more confidence in the fidelity of the cause of free la-bor of the mechanic who has worked his way to such high places of power and trust, and in the philanthro-py of the General who lifted the tired little slave girl on to his caunon, than they have in Mr. Phillips's

Our purpose in calling attention to this paragraph in the Free Press is not to defend Mr. Phillips, as that orator will doubtless survive this newspaper at-tack, as he has many similar and some more ferocious and dangerous ones, but to ask the Free Press—which is an able paper, and a candid one when its feelings are not too much excited—on what ground it defends Gen. Banks's labor system? The colored om Gen. Banks apprentices to tho persons, whom Gen. Banks app who were but recently slaveholde ers, for very small wages, are either free or slaves. If they are slaves, Gen. Banks cannot be entitled to much praise for continuing their servitude; and if they are free continuing their servitude; and if men, will the Free Press give us and its readers the authority under which Gen. Banks acts? What right has Gen. Banks to apprentice a free man any more than a free white man? Ge been a mechanic, and entitled to great having worked his way up from that position to his present one, where he lets out, by the hundred and thousand, men as free as himself, but not a sufficient justification of his present course. We trust the Free Press will favor us with some add tional reasons for its faith in him .-- Green Mountain with some addi-

AN INSTRUCTIVE REBEL LETTER.

RICHMOND, 26, 1864.

HON. J. B. HANCOCK DEAR SIR-I wish I had to-day a glass of your excellent wine, as I feel somewhat languid and fa-tigued after my multiplied and incessant duties here. I hope some day to drink the health of our young and talk over our "hair-breadth esc and great tribulations. The present hour looks gloomy, to be sure; but, like yourself, I believe in ultimate success. To give us this success, we want to strike an effective blow early in the spring. This will set us on our legs again. Doubtless the Feds will open the campaign by moving a heavy mn upon Atlanta, Ga., and at the same time s erals will open the car heavy one from Knoxville, in the direction of South western Virginia and Northern North Carolina. This latter, if not repelled, will force upon Gen. Lee the necessity of falling back from his present position, it may be from Richmond, and almost en-tirely from Virginia, to prevent himself from being flanked, and his army from being entirely disband-ed. You can see at once if this movement be al-lowed to succeed, that these consequences must fol-low. This portion of Virginia is pretty well eaten out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South, out, and if Lee's army were cut off from the South ed in front, and harassed in rear, with provision It then becomes a matter of the first moment t

Should the movement upon Atlanta succeed, then Georgia will be laid waste, and our chief source (at ent) of provisions be cut off. No man can loo to spring without great apprehensions we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any sig and advantage over the enemy soon after the open-ing of the campaign, we may give the opposition el-ements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distan-day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overcome. can party is beaten and overcome. In the ime things are assuming a more unfavorable aspect in North Carolina. Her course is deeply humiliat ing to every patriotic heart. Congress is laboring diligently to strengthen our army and improve our currency. I hope we shall succeed materially in accomplishing both of these ends. The remedy is: evere one, but the disease is desperate, and no sil-y nostrum will answer. The cause is the people's and they must sustain it at all hazards, and the representative who falters in this hour of trial is not worthy of confidence. I would tell you what measures we are likely to adopt, but that would be nstrained, as our proceedings are in secret session
As ever, your friend, most truly,
O. R. SINGLETON.

guard the rear of the army of the Potomac

MR. CHASE'S WITHDRAWAL.

That virulent Copperhead sheet, the New York World, shows in the following comments upon Mr. Chase's withdrawal from the presidential arena what are to be the tactics of Copperheadism to divide the Republican house, and defeat Mr. Lincoln:-

Mr. CHASE's apparently voluntary, but really con pulsory, withdrawal (for when his own State]had de-elared for Lincoln, he had not a leg, nor even a crutch, to stand upon) makes a clear field for Gener-al Fermont, as the anti-Lincoln candidate in the Republican party. CHASE had neither the vigorous decision of character which would enable him, nor the freedom from official party to the state of the s freedom from official restraints which wo would justify him, in a sharp preliminary canvass against his official chief. FREMONT has all these. Be-sides, he is a military man, and will be more acceptable to the soldiers than CHASE could be. And, what is still better for him as a Republican, ante Lin-coln candidate, his relations to the emancipation ques-tion, both on the score of priority and of unhesitating boldness, are much more acceptable to the thick-and-thin radicals than those of any other possible candi-date. Chase's anti-slavery radicalism is not iden-tified with any conspicuous public act, like that of

No class of the Republicans can make any objection to Fremont which will not either answer itsel tion to FREMONT which will not either answer used or recoil against the objectors. If doubts are cast upon his personal availability or popularity, his friends have a ready reply in the splendid run he made in 1856 while the Republican party was yet in the gris-tle of its infancy. If the Democrats who have since

support Mr. LINCOLN should he be the nominee. It support Mr. Lincoln should he be the nominee. It is quite possible that the Chase men will give (or withhold from) Fremont just support enough to make both his nomination and Lincoln's impossible, with a view to fall back on Chase at last as a comtion in 1848—that is, announce his intention to run, whether it nominates him or not, and leave its members to be their own judges of what is expedient un-

ters—his official position under Mr. LINCOLN; his personal obligations to him; the full committal to his policy implied in his holding a cabinet office. Free-MONT has none of these embarrassments; and being neither timid by nature nor restrained by position, he will make a bold headway against the present oc-cupant of the presidential mansion.

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864. GEORGE THOMPSON INVITED TO A RECEP-

TION MEETING IN WORCESTER.

The following invitation, numerously signed by prominent citizens, has been sent to Mr. Thompson :

To George Thompson, Esq.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester and vicinity, desire to express to you their high appreciation of the service you have rendered to the cause of the American Union during the last three years, and to the cause of human liberty during an earnest and user at an early day, and present your views on public affairs. ALEX. A. BULLOCK,

J. M. EARLEP
T. W. HAMMOND, and others.

MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY. 10 Chester Park, Boston, March 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I am this day favored with a commu-nication, signed by yourselves and others, inviting me to present to the citizens of Worcester "my views on Gentlemen, I gladly and gratefully accept your in-

vitation, and at the same time thank you for the kind and flattering terms in which it is conveyed. If Monday, the 28th instant, should be a suitable time, I will, on the evening of that day, embrace the opportunity which your profered welcome will afford me, to state with what profound gratification I have marked the progress of public sentiment in this country, since I was last among you; and with what pleasure and hopeful anticipation the change has been witnessed by the friends of "Union and Emancipation" in Great Britain.

emen. I have not forgotten the generous hos-Gentlemen, I have not forgotten the generous itality extended to me by the city of Worcester t en years ago; and I shall rejoice to find myself or rain the guest of the citizens of the sound and no heart of the Commonwealth" of Massachusetts.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend and servant,

Mr. Thompson having, in his reply, referred to his former visit to Worcester, it may not be inappropriate

in Faneuil Hall to welcome Mr. Thompson on his ar. of the words of the consequence of the "continuous interruption and in. Serf to come amongst you, and create a civil war by decent behavior of an organized band of lawless and continuing agitation now happily disposed of by our decent behavior of an organized band of lawless and impudent intruders." As a deserved and salutary rebuke to the mobocratic and pro-slavery spirit of this city, and for the purpose of vindicating the right of free speech, Mr. Thompson was immediately invited to

WORCESTER, Nov. 18, 1850.
To GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P.
DEAR SIR—The undersigned, citizens of Worcester, desire to take this method of expressing their gratitude for your eminent services in the cause of human free

or your chinary.

It is a substitute of the principles which guided the cealous advocate of the principles which guided the

zealous advocate of the principles which guided the founders of our republic.

The history of your life, for the past twenty years, has been so identified with the progress of American principles in the old world, that you have a peculiar claim to the respect and affection of America.

Your labors to establish, in England, a just system of the progression of the odious and progression is abolish the odious and

Tour lators to establish, in England, a just system of popular representation; to abolish the odious and oppressive Corn Laws; to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed East Indians; and to abolish slavery in the British West Indies, have met with a wide and deep sympathy among our people; and, to our minds, the esteem in which all good men should hold you is not lessened by the fact, that your love of humanity has known no distinction of color or of pation. s known no distinction of color or of nation.

We, therefore, hereby extend to you a cordial invi-

The invitation, which was numerously and most re spectably signed, was immediately accepted; and on the following Saturday morning, Mr. Thompson, accompanied by two hundred of the citizens of Boston, proceeded to Worcester. The meeting was held in the City Hall, at 10 1-2 A. M. The building was crowded by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. As the meeting was an adjournment of that which had been riotously broken up in Faneuil Hall, the officers previously appointed took their respective positions .-EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., as president, opened the proceedings with a speech, parrating the circumsta nnected with the Boston meeting. Mr. GARRISON then submitted a series of Resolutions, suitable to the occasion, and was followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Esq., who delivered a powerful and eloquent address after which, Mr. Thompson rose, and, as the reports published at the time described, was greeted with " the most enthusiastic applause, again and again renewed." Mr. Thompson having spoken at great length, the proceedings were continued (with a brief interval for refreshment) until five in the afternoon, when a vote of thanks to the municipal authorities having been unanimously passed, the immense audience slowly dispersed with a feeling of heartfelt satisfaction, caused by the noble conduct of the generous and liberty-loving citizens of the "heart of the Commonwealth." We doubt not that a similar reception awaits Mr. Thompson on he occasion of his second visit, on Monday evening

BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE THOMPSON. We conclude, in our present number, the interesting and compre-hensive biographical sketch of the public life, and philanthropic and reformatory labors of Mr. Thompson, by William Farmer, Esq., of London. It will serve should be, let me say in his presence and yours, that to enlighten many persons in this country as to the character and animating spirit of Mr. Thompson, and ed by me during my former visits, any thing to sup increase the personal interest of his numerous friends and admirers. Mr. Farmer will accept our warmest liberately defy him to produce a speech, a paragraph

GEORGE THOMPSON IN SPRINGFIELD.

1851 and 1864--- A Contrast. On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Thomps

delivered an address to the citizens of Springfield, Mass., in the Music Hall of that city. He said :-A few reminiscences of my last visit to this localit may enable me to illustrate the contrast which I de sire to present to your contemplation, between the state of popular sentiment in New England then and

Thirteen winters have passed away, and thirte successive springs have returned to gladden the the of its infancy. If the Democrats who have since come into the party object to him, was not he also a Democrat before he became a Republican? and has not the Whig wing of the party thus far had the lion's busy, thriving and beautiful part of the Old Bay State ! I came at the invitation of a few friends share of the offices?

FREMONT'S strength will now be rapidly developed, and will make him a formidable competitor of Mr. Lincoln in the Baltimore convention. We can see for him only one danger; which is, that if he submits his claims to the convention, he will be in honor bound by its action, and his friends would have to bound by its action, and his friends would have to personal object, to ask no favor for myself. What had to ask was for others, and not for myself. came to plead with such as were not dead to all sense of righteousness and pity, on behalf of the poor fug with a view to fall back on Chase at lass as a conpromise candidate. The rock on which Fremont tives from bondage in the South, who were being hunted by two-footed monsters over the soil made should steer clear of it allogether; or rather, he should treat it as General Taylor did the Whig conventors are to plead on behalf of those eternal prices, for the toplead on behalf of those eternal property. sake of which, and to establish which, your ancestor had renounced home, country and friends, and the bers to be their own judges of what is expedient under the circumstances. Even as a party man, he would be fully justified in this course. When Mr. LINCOLN attempts to forestall the convention, and convert it into a mere ratification meeting, his rival would be justified in disregarding it altogether.

CHASE started encumbered with all sorts of fetters—his official rotation and more bravely, or bled more freely, or died more sublimely, than the people of good old Massachnaelts. I came on the day following a New England Sab bath. . It was Monday, the 17th of February, 1851. The night before, I had, in a neighboring city, de ivered a solemn address on the Christian duties of the American people, in view of the crisis in their

> and rewarded with respectful attention I well remember it was a bright and exhilarating morning when I stepped into the cars at Providence to commence my journey to Springfield. On the way I purchased a newspaper to beguile the time. On ening it, I found it contained information of specia nterest to myself. I read therein, that on the ious Sabbath morning-when the church bells were ringing, and the devout inhabitants of Springfiel were directing their steps to the several houses o prayer; on the Sabbath morning, when the people ere about to offer worship to the God who "hath made of one blood the families of the earth"-God who hath said by the mouth of his lawgiver, Whose stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he b found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death" and again, "Thou shalt not return unto his master the servant that hath escaped from his master unto thee"-I read that on that same Sabbath morning. when the people were about to enter the templ erected to the Redeemer of the world, they were in vited to gaze upon the spectacle of an Englishman hung in effigy upon a branch of one of the tree ing the city green; which effigy had a placard affixed to it directly inciting to outrage and murder. I was the Englishman thus executed in effigy-I was the Englishman thus pointed out as worthy of malreatment and death.

istory which had then arrived. I had been heard

The journal I had purchased in the railcar w the Springfield Republican. Did that paper simply narrate the facts, and leave its readers to make their own comments? No. It said to its readers-

"This evening, according to announcement, George "This evening, according to announcement, George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, will make his ppearance in Hampden Hall, for the purpose, wo resume, of denouncing the American Constitution, liveling the Christian Church, and abusing the greatest ameast men, living and dead, that have ever impressed their names upon our country's history."

It said of the meeting to be held-"We presume it will be made the scene of politic

naticism, blind perversion of truth, and such handling sacred things as shall wound the moral sense like the

"Such was the language of the leading article But not content with these imputations-i absolutely false utterly unfounded, and full of all un charitableness and malignity-it gave gratuitous inse to remind our readers of the circumstances connected tion to the placard which had been attached to the effigy-a placard which I have described as a direct On the 15th of November, 1850, at a meeting held incentive to outrage and murder. Here are some

Men of Hampshire! will you allow an Eng government

Again :-

"Is it rational, is it reasonable, is it even plausible speech, Mr. Thompson was immediately invited to Worcester, in the terms of the following document:

Worcester, in the terms of the following document:

Worcester, Nov. 18, 1860.

To George Thompson, Esq., M. P.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Worcester, desire to take this, method of expressing their gratitude for your eminent services in the cause of human free.

Again :-

"But a few months since, we were sending ship-loads of food to his starving countrymen, for whom he was then legislating; and will you now allow him to repay this bon by treachery—by turning a brother's knife against a brother's bosom?"

"Americans! countrymen of the murdered Emmett, of Mitchell, of O'Brien, turn out and drive this miscre-cult from cur, soil, for your worther's miscon Chiles

ant from our soil; for YOUR BROTHER'S BLOOD CRIES

Here is the conclusion :-

"Fellow-citizens, be at your posts. The trength of the community is with us; let the r "Let your cry be, 'America, and a home for all Union and vigilance against the machinations of des

Such was the language of the Springfield Republica and such was the atrocious and bloodthirsty language which it virtually endorsed and approved, by giving it gratuitous publication. With regard to the charge brought against me in these vile and wicked produc tions, it is sufficient for me to say, that they are as false as they are inflammatory. From my youth I have been the defender of the poor against the rich; of the oppressed against the oppressor; of the slave friend, associate and fellow-laborer of Daniel O'Con nell, and in my place in Parliament voted for every measure of amelioration, and voted and spoke a every measure of injustice and coercion; and yet I am marked out for vengeance as guilty of the blood

The journal I am quoting takes nothing back. On the contrary, it repeats to-day the slanders and calum nies of thirteen years ago. It regards the efforts which, in common with many better men, I have made in England during the last three years to en lighten and correct public sentiment in reference to America, as "but an act of justice and due reparation for past injuries" done by me to this country. It still speaks of my "vehement attacks upon the religious, as upon the political institutions" of Ameri ca ;-of my "stigmatizing American citizens of charac ter and position as sincerely opposed to slavery as myself"; says, that "looseness of personal invective, indecorous even in a citizen, and disgusting in a stran ger, formerly marked my public efforts." Even this very day, that journal speaks of my "fanatical, unintelligent and coarse assaults on the good and great institutions and men of this country"; and of my "ignorant injustice to the people, the institution and the statesmen" of America. I trust the editor of that journal is here to-night. (Applause.) If he liberately defy him to produce a speech, a paragraph

tution" which is the cause of your present calamitous and sanguinary war, and which, at the present moment, all loyal Americans desire to extirpate from satisfied demands of the South. You "loved to the soil it has so long withered and cursed. (Loud be despised," and, verily, you had your reward.

It is said that I am changed, that I am now more suffered it to grow and flourish, and expand and minister, a statesman, who in the present day defends which they wanted, to break up a Union which ever made against the churches of America, the states-I think that, with the aid of recent revelations and rethe most flagitious, malversation and treason. make good my charges. (Applause.) Whoever may chosen filled the Chair of State, months before

city had been desecrated and degraded. Nothing deden Hotel. I was soon joined by the John Hamp-den of America, Wendell Phillips. We were informed that Hampden Hall had been closed against us. The effigy, the placard and the leading article had done their work. The sounds of drum and admitted into the family of nations. fife were heard, and soon a riotous and drunken rabble paraded before the hotel, throwing stones through the rindows of the room we occupied, and defact Thompson, represented by the unsightly carcass they had fastened to the gibbet, fell into the flames, they raised a chorus of yells, howls, screeches and impre cations that might have startled the more decorous in habitants of Pandemonium itself. And where, during this horrible, disgusting and

disgraceful scene, were the municipal authorities of navy in all parts of the world but America; and took Springfield? Where were the law-abiding, law-pre- his seat at Washington in the midst of perjured rebels serving, law-asserting citizens of Springfield? Where They were safe and snug at home. They were collecting their families around the domestic altar. They thunder of the guns aimed at Fort Sumter was heard were preparing sermons in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. They were reading the Springfield Republican, and perhaps anticipating that the next morning's is- North, moved as by an electric shock, started as one

the mob had been tarred and feathered, and ridden claim-

upon a rail out of the city.

Why do I recal to the recollection of those now present the incidents connected with my former visit! Is it to complain of the treatment I then received ! No. I can forget and forgive a thousand things like these, and should not refer to them now but for the moral that I wish to draw from them. I refer to the past that I may illustrate, in the light of by-gone events, the bondage under which the whole country then groaned to the demon of oppression that reigned and revelled at the South. At the time of which I annihilated, might do something effectually to bring am speaking, the galling chains of the South were about those objects. I had been described by your eted upon the limbs of the man-chattel of the South, as such an Englishman. The way in which I have were fastened also upon the limbs of the sons of the spent the last three years of my life is a sufficient as Pilgrims in New England. A venerable man, depu- swer to such misrepresentations. I will not speak of tied by Massachusetts her embassador to the South, in behalf of the citizens of this State, was treated with what I could. You have had enemies in England indignity, threatened with violence, and refused even many, powerful, and virulent. I have met them, and a twenty-four hours' shelter under the shade of the Pal- have metto. The sons of the Bay State were dragged falsehood and misrent from the decks of Boston ships, cast into the prisons against you, and I have labored to repel these weapons, of Charleston, and sold to pay their jail-fees. Even and to set the people, the institutions and the cause your Court-House was surrounded with chains, and of this country justly before the people of my own. learned and venerable administrators of the law had Nor I alone. I may truly say that the best men to crawl beneath them before they could ascend their in Great Britain are to-day on the side of the seats; and when there, they had to do the bidding of Northern States. For your sakes, hundreds of thousthe South. One of the purest of patriots, the most ac- ands of the honest, intelligent operative classes of my complished of scholars, and the most gifted of ora- country have borne, without a murmur, the pangs of tors-sent by Massachusetts to the Senate-was, even hunger; and when most suffering from the effects of in the seat and sanctuary of law and legislation, set the present war, have been most desirous that it upon by ruffian hands, and the country deprived for should continue until you had utterly crushed the reyears of the benefit of the wisdom and eloquence of bellion in your midst, and struck every manacle from one of the noblest defenders of her honor and the in- the bonds of every slave. (Applause.) You have alienable rights of humanity. Such was the condi- now with you in Great Britain, all those who have tion of Massachusetts, and of the entire United States been the reformers of the great abuses imposed upon of America a few years ago.

cans had been taken captive, and made to grind in bread-taxers the repeal of have described. That treatment, harsh and inhospitstale eggs at me. I did not return to England to whine over my wrongs, or to decry your institutions, or to inveigh against republicanism and democracy, or to and Liberty everlasting! (Applause.) join the enemies of progress and popular rights. No; which had enslaved, not only the bodies and souls of lisher, the merchant, the Bible distributor, the colpor millions of black men, but had enslaved, also, the in- teur-all were slaves. Now the pulpit, the platform, tellect, thought, literature, commerce, religion and the mart, the exchange, the court of justice, the ha that had but to burst its green withs asunder, to de- no longer king. Now the slave power totters to its clare itself free, and to strangle and destroy its en- fall. Now the negro can demand the rights of hi slaver, in order to become the noblest and the greatest manity, is not only recognized as a man, but carries on the face of the earth. (Loud applause.) The arms in the service of the State; and a black regiime arrived when I might prove by deeds, not only ment saves an army from destruction. And now the that I cherished no unkind feeling towards the people of America, but that my professions of friendship

and good-will were not mere vain and empty words. You had, for half a century, sought by every means, no matter how humiliating and debasing, to keep on terms of friendship and union with your "Southern brethren." You had consented to the extension and aggrandizement of slavery. You had consented to ruled by the Slave Power. You had consented to. and even assisted in, the elevation of slaveholders to the Presidential chair of a democratic republic. You sented to see five slaveholding judges out of nine per. You had consented to be misrepresented, ridiculed, belied, insulted and spat upon by your insolent and haughty brethren of the South. You bore all will proceed to western New York, as far as Roches

the institutions of America, save that "peculiar insti- bend lowest before the demon of slavery; which

Your overseers and masters at last demanded more than you could grant, without surrendering the name respectful, measured and moderate in my tone than as well as the substance of liberty. They required the formerly. Such is not the fact. I am wholly unremoval of every barrier to the universal spread of slachanged; or, if changed at all, only in this respect, very. They demanded the right to bring, retain, and that I regard with deeper loathing and execration the infernal system of negro slavery, and more strong-longing to the Union; and they denied to you the ly than ever condemn the conduct of those who, hav-ing the power, if not to destroy, at least to check it, was not a known, pledged, and sworn friend and defender of the "peculiar institution." strengthen, until at last it burst beyond all restraints, When they saw the uprising of a power in the North and in its pride and power sought to make shipwreck that would, sooner or later, successfully contend with of all most dear to you, and most sacred to humsmity them for the mastery, they assisted to bring about the at large. (Applause.) No, I will not allow it to go event which they affected to deprecate, and virtually forth that I am a changed man. Show me a man, a elected Mr. Lincoln that they might have the pretext slavery, and I will, if possible, denounce him with valued only so far as it was useful to themselves. De ouble emphasis. My course on slavery has been one termined to rule the country, absolutely and univerplause.) If I was a blasphemer before, I am a blasphemer naised by the wisdom, the love of liberty, the valor phemer now. If I libelled the living and the dead and the blood of the fathers of the revolution, they rent then, I denounce the same men now. If I was an the Union in twain. They did so by a conspiracy, enemy of your institutions then, I am equally so now. and by acts, as foul, as traitorous, as wicked, as any Here I stand to defend and justify every charge I ever resorted to by the worst of men in any age. While yet the sworn supporters of the government men of America, or the institutions of America; and and official servants of the people, they were guilty of cent events, I could more triumphantly than ever yet the pliant and prostituted tool whom they had have changed, I have not changed; neither have those man who through their divisions and diabolical strataored colleagues of mine, who were included gems had been elected had assumed office, they carin the indictment brought against me thirteen years ried their plans into execution. Having exhausted the national treasury : having corrupted the national army : Let me now return to the railroad car in which I having scattered the national navy; having emptie travelled from Providence to Springfield, in which I the Northern arsenals, they second and instantly laid read the proceedings by which the Sabbath in your robber hands upon whatever of national property they found within the territory they had traitorously terred, I came amongst you. I put up at the Hamp- wrested from the Union. They raised an army; they called a Convention: they proclaimed a Constitution they elected a President and a Congress; they declar ed themselves " The Confederate States of Ame Evening came, and with it signs of a popular com- they sent their Commissioners to Europe; and they demanded of the civilized world, that they should be

The despots of the earth rejoiced. The enemies of progress, of free institutions, and of human rights. sent up a shout of triumph. The aristocrats of the walls with filthy missiles. Again the mob made the old world exclaimed-" See, the bubble has burst! The circuit of the city, and returned re-enforced. They boasted experiment of democratic government has failset up a post. They hung in effigy the hated Eng- ed! The soaring eagle of the West droops; the United lishman to a cross-beam. They placed a tar-barrel States of America are no more!" All this time, the filled with straw beneath. They kindled a fire. They twenty millions of the North made no sign of resistance joined hands, and danced round it with the fury and to the daring treason of the South. It seemed as savage glee of drunken cannibals; and when George though they would passively submit to see a government established over one-half the national territory founded upon principles the reverse of those that had constituted the basis and justification of the revolution for their own independence. The man whom the ma jority of the people of the North had elected, ancesed ed to a bankrupted exchequer, a decimated army, a with scarcely a thousand men in arms to defend his Such was the state of things when the anthority. -when the striped and starry banner succumbed to the rattlesnake rebel flag-when the multitudinous sue would contain the pleasing intelligence that the man to its feet, and New England's Quaker poet, in foreigner whom they had left to the tender mercies of rapt amazement and devout thanksgiving, could ex-

" Now joy and thanks for evermore ! The weary night has well nigh passed; The slumbers of the North are o'er---The giant stands erect at last!"

(Loud applause.)

I need not tell you the history of the next three years-it is written in battle, bereavement, and blood. Well, the time came when an Englishman, who hated your country, who desired the overthrow of its institutions, and wished to see the Constitution and Union worn by every man in the North. The manacles riv- own journal (that still refuses to retract its calumnies) fought your battle. Ridicule and vitnmerati of America, a few years ago.

No wooder that while such a state of things prevail-have with you those who have labored for the emancied, an Englishman, claiming the right to plead for the pation of our own slaves; who have won for the peodown-trodden and enslaved black man, and of de- ple an extension of popular rights; who have grap nouncing the gigantic system of despotism by which pled with and overthrown the chartered monopoly o the most exalted and "godlike" amongst free Amerithe East India Company; who have wrung from

the prison-house of the South, should be treated as I now seeking to obtain for the tiller of the soil the means of obtaining some small portion for himself. able as it sometimes was, wrought no change in me. Judge what the joy of such men must be, and what I did not love the people of America, or of Spring- must be my joy as one of them, to see the change field, less, because, when about to step into the cars which has been wrought in the popular sentiment of on your railway platform, some cowardly ruffians, the people of these Northern States !- to find that standing near, but afraid to look me in the face, flung your battle-cry now is, not only "The Union, one and inseparable, now and for ever," but Liberty for all black as well as white;-Liberty universal, Oh, how I exult in the present state of things! I but I went back, if possible, more than ever the de- left you slaves; I find you free. When I left you, voted and unrelenting foe of that execrable system the journalist, the politician, the clergyman, the pub

science of a race kindred to my own; -a race of legislation, the press-all are free. Now, cotton is abhorred Englishman, for whom tar and feathers were too good, returns and receives a warm welcome. (for which he is proudly grateful,) even from an audience in the good city of Springfield.

"Look on this picture, and on this," and suffer me to share the joy to be derived from the contrast between THEN and Now.

Mr. Thompson lectured in Lawrence on Wednesday evening, and in Lowell on Thursday evehad consented to the appointment of slaveholders as ning of this week. On Monday evening next he your representatives at foreign courts. You had con- will address the citizens of Worcester-and on the Wednesday evening following, those of Philadelphia occupy the bench of your Supreme Court. You had occupe the bench of your Supreme Court. You had —in each instance by special invitation of prominent and highly respectable gentlemen. In response to the of cold water to the trembling fugitive who, with invitation extended to him by Senators and Representation of the United States and Representations. parched lips, passed your door on his way to British tatives, the Vice President of the United States, and oil, there to find a refuge from the pursuing kidnap- the Loyal Association, he will speak in Washington on the 6th of April.

On his return from Washington, Mr. Thom with a patient shrug—nay, in your political parties ter, to fulfil lecturing engagements in that quarter; you ran an eager race to see which could be most abreturning in season to be at the New York anniversaect in the presence of your tyrants; which could ry, May 10th.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN NEW BEDFOR

George Thompson, Esq., delivered the last letter of the course before the New Bedford Lyceum, is the North Christian Church, in that city, on Tuesday en. ning. On his first visit to this country, he was larg ning. On his live visit was expected to speak his same edifice. But the public were prejudice him, as in other parts of the country, and the delaw nation to perpetrate mob violence was so evident strong, that it was not thought prudent for k Thompson to attempt to speak. On the present Casion, however, a very different scene was present A crowd thronged the doors before they were open ed, and the spacious religious building was croster in every part by an intelligent audience, anion in every part by an accepted, anxious he listen to the words of the man who had labored h listen to the words of the hand above to long amid contumely and violent opposition, in behi of the rights of man, and no less for the benefit of the enslaver than of the enslaved.

The audience having been called to order by Class Almy, Esq., Mr. Thompson was welcomed to Ke Bedford in a brief but interesting address by Daniel Ricketson, Esq., who referred to his labors in helof humanity and the oppressed in Europe, Asia at America, and in association with the most emission philanthropists of England and this country, and a sured him of a hearty welcome by the citizens of 30

Mr. Thompson then spoke for an hour and a half in the most eloquent manner. We shall attempt to n port of his address. He alluded to the great change in the state of things in regard to slavery in American since his last visit, expressed his gratification at the prospect of the speedy and final triumph of freedom here, vindicated the abolitionists from the charge that their labors had done nothing towards promoting this great revolution, spoke of the state of publica in England of this country, and especially of the effer of the laws authorizing the enrolm Union armies, referring particularly to the heroing Sergeant Carney, of New Bedford, at the assault of Fort Wagner, and of the 54th regiment at the latte of Olustee, as displaying the courage and capacity. the colored man, and furnishing the firmest assens. that the black man could never again be reduced slavery. He was listened to with the closest attention and drew down frequent and hearty applause. I more than equalled the expectations of his hear His visit was in every respect a success, and cane fail to be beneficial in strengthening the tone of public sentiment, and the resolution of the citizens of New Bedford to maintain the anti-slavery position, vid which he showed himself to be familiar, and for which he so kindly expressed his admiration

FREMONT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE

A meeting in favor of the nomination of John C. Fr. nont to the Presidency of the United States was bei on Friday evening at room No. 25, Cooper Institute New York. Mr. B. F. Manierre called the meeting order, and Mr. E. Gilbert presided. Messrs. R. I Darragh and D. Plumb were named as vice-presiden and I. W. Haff performed the duties of secretary. T chairman addressed the meeting; opposing the polic and conduct of the administration : vet he mid its the duty of the club to support the measures of the genernment which tend to put down the rebellion. To chairman favored the one-term principle. He believe that John C. Fremont could strike the needed blos for freedom. The Amnesty Proclamation was to charitable-it made rebellion easy. The Pathfinds was for a complete annihilation of the causes of the

A platform of principles was then read. It on prised a nomination of Mr. Fremont for President recognized in him the pioneer of the principles of the club, and a representative of a national policy which should comprehend :

A vigorous, consistent, concentrated prosecution to absolute submission.

The right of suffrage to be regulated by legislated

No restoration of civil rights as an inducement to n els to forswear themselves.

No initiation of serfdom by attaching the person of

No initiation of seridom by accessing the laborer to the soil.

Absolute equality of all men before the law, without the law, Extension of the beneficent principles of the Home

stead law : and a liberal dist among all soldiers.

Paramount nationality, as opposed to a sedition of Paramount nationality, as opposed to a seditions application of the doctrine of supreme State rights.

The rigid maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, so
as to vindicate the republican integrity of the conti-

A reformed and thoroughly Am

without regard to the opinions or menaces of foreign

A liberal system of foreign emigration.

The one-term principle for the Presidency, so as to secure the integrity of the incumbent till the last horr of his office, and prevent the distribution of his paroage for the subjugation of the constituency by office-holders.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Plumb, so follows, was subsequently made:

That the immediate and entire extinction of slavey throughout the United States is demanded by justice, and as necessary to a speedy overthrow of the retelling and the establishment of a permanent peace.

Mr. J. F. Whipple then made a speech. Honor Greeley followed. He thought that the nomination and the discussion of the resolutions, should be pass poned. He was friendly to all the gentlemen named for the Presidency, and would support the man who received the nomination of the national conv Mr. Greeley also said he was in favor of the one-icts principle, and stated his belief that Mr. Fremont, made President, would carry into effect the principle of those who favored putting down the rebellion at its cause, and sustaining freedom.

Messrs. Gupp, Parker Pillsbury, Sinclair Toner and others made addresses, when the Club adjourned, subject to a call for a ratification meeting.

THE PROCLAMATION.

By a singular and most happy freak of the wheel of ortune, the original draft of the President's Emaster pation Proclamation fell by lottery to Hoa. Grant Mr. Smith sends the following letter to the Com-

mittee, in answer to their announcement to him of the fact that he had drawn the President's Proclamatica of Freedom:

PETERBORO', March 12, 1864. WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your letter among ratifying fact that I have drawn the precial have never been proud of owning houses a but I confess that I am somewhat clatch by owner of this glorious Proclamation of Fre the very form in which it came from our Prestrong and honest hand.

strong and honest hand.

Various suggestions respecting my disposition

Various suggestions respecting my disposition

the grand paper have already been made use. It

I feel bound to adhere to my purpose when the

chased the tickets. That purpose was to let it

chased the tickets. That purpose was to let it

chased the commission. the individual or association who would be set price for it to the Sanitary Commission believe the putting down of this infernal Rebe our highest and holiest work, so I recommissions to be strong to the strong to other claims upon my possessions to be strong; of the soldiers who are prosecuting this work the claim of the Sanitary Commission is the city the soldiers—since it is the faithful and tender of such of them as fall in the way from wond You will please retain the Proclamation is your a

fice until the purchaser shall call for it.
Your friend,
GERRIT SMITE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, prosents the

1. Fighting Facts for Fogies. 2. The Wrest Rivermouth. 3. The Schoolmaster's Storf. 4. P. tor Ignotus. 5. The First Visit to Washington House and Home Papers. IV. 7. The Black Pend. er. 8. Fouquet the Magnificent. 9. Among the Mo ons. 10. On Picket Duty. 11. Our Proprest Independence. 12. Reviews and Literary Notice 18. Recent American Publications.

MA 1,00

On the 1st of Emancipation 1 and so on, the 1 of Congress. Ten thousand few days from Room, 20 Coope the East, the W men everywher We ask all lo tion, and circula in the country. We ask the cl

congregations-bidding their pe the God of love love mercy "-1 the oppressed go We ask every and thus let the the right side. We ask those sutions to build, dential campaig In order that universal emand amendment of the gether, the Won tutional amenda persons who cit these methods, t the Office of the

men's League :-To the Senate and States, in Cong The undersigned Slavery the great an institution fatter, earnestly I diately abolish it to adopt measure forever to prohib

THE PETITION

New York, where

and forwarded to

and installments

tion forever proh that, in all our No obtained to this ly by the amount circulation; and Many hands ma very soon recei numbers. They to the care of Mi tute, New York needless labor. in his place in the known a session of slavery was m been in the Hou Again we exhort

BOOKS FOR T

Boston, announce Camp Fires, of a

publications now from 96 to 124 pa

bound in greenb and Other Tales, pital Sketches has of the season. No ta." one of Balza lisher. No. 4 is-5 is Victor Hugo's of Waterloo. Ea unabridged. Ter cure a specimen nounced. The fi close of February.

proximo, occurs ti "Recent events preme Ruler of no plunder our capits ment, by putting people, has been b have been streng; progress to a sati country is animate determination to a comstances it beco le gratefully ac fess that our sins a Partial returns

JEFF. DAVIS' R

votes than the wh deat to place Ar counties will give stitution was almo only 137 votes aga a free State in the ticket is elected. ticket is elected. (
nevertheless, the c
termination to vol
many going to the
military need ary used ever GIFT TO THE P Washington Repair
Washington Repair
tion on Saturday,
tion on Saturday,
tident a pair of we
President by Miss.
Mass. On the bo
flag, and sear the
our Union, so that
always have the f
Theae socks were
Todd of Washingt
presented them wi
were most pleasan
President.

Col. McCobb off Col. McCobb off by his command which resulted in of 300 colored troo three or four times of one killed and number of prisoner FIFTY PERSONS

commissary store heath the ruins a soldiers who were Mr. Sumn An ELOQUENT ock, at the reunic on, on the 15th in Of 1718 pining board.

President

more men. The for filling up of the time all deficience The Presi his speech at the at New York, at torian, to accompa-erett's oration on The volume of changed publishe Walker, Wise & white, are as adm

Buffalo have real

rain be reduced to

e closest attention, rty applause. He

he rebellion. The

ciple. He believed

the needed bles

clamation was too

xecutive. . inducement to reb-

CION.

MARCH 25.

On the 1st of April, the second instalment of the Emancipation Petition will be sent to Washington; Emancipation ; sad so on, the 1st of every month, during the session

Congress.

Ten thousand petitions have been mailed within a of Congress. Ten thousand per office of the Women's League Room, 20 Cooper Institute, to the North, the South, the East, the West; thus giving loyal men and wothe hast, the treatment opportunity to register their

we ask all loyal editors to print copies of our petiwe ask all loyal them through every school district

the county. We ask the clergy of the land to circulate it in their congregations—to lay it on their communion tables, bidding their people remember that the only sacrifice hidding their people remember that the only sacrince the God of love demands is that they "do justice, and lore mercy "-that they "break every yoke, and let

Weask every woman to give her name for freedom. and thus let the moral power of the nation be felt on

e right store. We ask those men who believe in republican institutions to build, now, the platform for the next Presintial campaign in immediate emancipation.

In order that ALL the signatures for immediate and universal emancipation, both by law of Congress and mendment of the Constitution, may be counted toether, the Women's League have added the Constitutional amendment to their prayer; and now ask all persons who circulate the Petition for one or both ese methods, to send their lists of names direct to the Office of the League, Room 20, Cooper Institute, New York, where they will be counted and registered and forwarded to Washington, in one hundred thous and installments—as often, we hope, as once a month.

Form of Petition now sent out by the Wo League :-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of believing States the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our

THE PETITION from Lynn, asking the entire abolition of slavery, and an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting it in any part of the country, has eight hundred names (800) upon it. We are confident that, in all our Northern towns, the number of names obtained to this petition is determined almost entirely by the amount of time which can be given to its tion; and this needs a division of the labor. "Many hands make light work;" and we hope to be very soon receiving the signed petitions in great numbers. They may be sent either to this office or to the care of Miss S. B. Anthony, 20 Cooper Institute, New York. Let it not be thought that this is edless labor. Hon. Henry Wilson said last week, in his place in the U. S. Senate, that he had never known a session of Congress in which the advocacy of slavery was more obstinate and bitter than it had been in the House of Representatives this winter. Again we exhort our friends to vigilance and action.

BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES. James Redpath, Boston, announces a series of ten cent Books for the Camp Fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper-" neatly bound in greenbacks." No. 1 is-"On Picket Duty and Other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hospital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No. 2 is "Clotelle, a tale of the South," with five fine illustrations. No. 3 is—" The Vendet-ta," one of Balzac's best tales, translated for the publisher. No. 4 is-Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. No. 5 is Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete in itself and unabridged. Ten cents sent to the publisher will se cure a specimen copy, postage paid, to any home or camp address-or fifty cents for the list above an' nounced. The five will all be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher,

JEFF. DAVIS' REASONS FOR FASTING. In his proc-lamation for a Confederate Fast-day on the 8th of April proximo, occurs the following passage:

"Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Su-preme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plander our capital, and to destroy our civil governplander our capital, and to destroy our civil government, by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been buffled and set at maught. Our armies have been strengthened; our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit, and a fixed determination to achieve independence. In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging as processing conthat our sins as a people have justly exposed us to

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) March 18.

Partial returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President to place Arkansas in the Union. The other counties will give full 500 more. The new State Constitution was almost unanimously ratified, there being only 187 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union, and the whole Free State ticket is elected. Guerilla bands made violent threats; nevertheless, the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military used every exertion to protect the voters. LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) March 18. military used every exertion to protect the voters.

GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT. We learn from the Washington Republican that at the Presidential reception on Saturday, Major French presented to the President a pair of woolen socks, knit expressly for the President by Miss Addie Brockway of Newburyport, Mass. On the bottom of each was knit the secession flag, and near the top the glorious stars and stripes of our Union, so that whom worn by the President by the will ways have the flag of the rebellion under his feet. here socks were sent by the maker to Mrs. Wm. B. odd of Washington, and at her request Major French resented them with a few appropriate remarks. They ere most pleasantly and graciously received by the resident.

Col. McCobb officially communicates the part taken by his command in the late action at Vadalia, La., which resulted in a victory to our troops. His force of 300 colored troops put to flight, in great confusion, three or four times their number of rebels, with a loss of one killed and five wounded, some mortally. A number of prisoners were taken. Not a man on our side was hurt.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED. Intelligence from Memphis states that a block of twenty buildings used as commissary store kouses had fallen in, burying beheath the ruins about forty negroes, and five or six soldiers who were guarding the buildings.

Mr. Sumner's report on the Fugitive Slave Law en close columns of the Gi

As ELOQUENT SPEECH. That of Hon. A. H. Bul-ck, at the reunion of the Legislature of 1862, in Bos-on, on the 15th inst.

Of 1718 applications, 784 have been selected

mining board. The President Lincoln has issued a call for 200,000 more men. The 15th day of April is the time fixed for filling up of this and all past quotas, and after that time all deficiencies will be made up by draft.

The President has sent an autograph copy of is speech at the Gettysburg celebration to the Fair at New York, at the request of Mr. Bancroft, the historian, to accompany the manuscript copy of Mr. Evereit's oration on the same occasion. The volume of Wendell Phillips's speeches has

changed publishers, and now bears the imprint of Walker, Wise & Co., Boston. The speeches, meanalle, are as admirable as ever. The Sanitary Fairs recently held at Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Albany, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Buffalo have realized \$1,002,000.

While some colored people were having a ball at a hotel in Cheshire, Mass., last Friday night, a crowd of colorphobists from North Adams mobbed the house, destroying furniture, crockery and bedding, robing the money drawer of \$50, and breaking up the party.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. [OPFICIAL.]

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN A. ANDREW, GOVERNOR. A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. By and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the Seventh day of April next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND

monwealth as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

And I beseech all the people within this Commonwealth on that day to hallow the same, and make it sacred by the solemn and penitential offices of Religion; by the examination of their own hearts; by sincere and humble thought of God, of Human Duty, and Lemostal Life. and Immortal Life.

sincere and humble thought of God, of Human Duty, and Immortal Life.

Let us especially consider our obligations and privileges as a people, earnestly striving to be convinced of sin, wherein we have heretofore erred or strayed from the right way, and faithfully determining, with the favor of God, to amend our lives and to conform our hearts to the behests of His Supreme and Holy Law. Remembering that "He is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness," let us accept with filial confidence the offers of His forgiveness, and resume, with courageous hope, the race which is set before us.

Let us seek to make this day acceptable to the Lord, by devoutly consecrating our purposes as a people to the fulfilment of the Great Work of National Duty, committed to our charge by the divine commandment, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free,

mandment, "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free,
and that ye break every yoke."

So then shall we inherit the promise—"They that
shall be of thee shall build the old waste places; thou
shalt raise up the foundations of many generations;
and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breech, the
restorer of naths to dwell in."

and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breech, the restorer of paths to dwell in."

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this Fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

By hig Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

OLIVER WARKER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. DEP'T OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, } FORTRESS MONROE, March 19, 1864.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

This is one of the most interesting departments of the war. As Washington seems to be a battle-ground for the elements between the North and the South, so this position, so near to Richmond, seems never safe from rebel raids. The strictest vigilance, the sternest discipline, and even severity, are needed to keep the hissing, rampant spirit of rebellion quiet. Every man is armed, and outside of a guard no man knows how soon he may be snapped up and carried to Richmond. The flag-of-truce boat and the exchange of prisoners keeps up a healthy excitement. We get the freshest news from Dixie's land.

keeps up a healthy excitement. We get the fresheat news from Dixie's land.

The negro troops are here seen in their glory. Better clad, better disciplined or more orderly troops cannot be found in the army. This is especially true of the United States Colored Cavairy, one thousand strong, under Col. Cole. Major Denison of Massachusetts is one of the finest officers in the service. He has done much to bring this corps to its high state of discipline.

The contrabands, who are very numerous, are di-The contrabands, who are very numerous, are divided into three divisions. One under Capt. Wilder of Massachusetts; one under Capt. Brown also of Massachusetts, a man of extraordinary executive abilities; and one under Rev. Horace James. The whole arrangement is under the superintendence of Gen. Kinsman, of Gen. Butler's staff. The schools of the contrabands are very successful. Among the teachers is a daughter of "old John Brown," a lady of about twenty summers—very plainly but neatly dressed, not handsome, but with a resolute and conscientious air, as if she inherited from her sire a trust of great magas if she inherited from her sire a trust of great mag-

as if she inherited from her sire a trust of great magnitude.

Sunday is a great day with our colored brethren.

The large churches of Norfolk are filled with them. From '700 to 1000 meet for worship in one church. These people are accustomed to speak out in meeting, and express their feelings without asking permission of Mr. Jeff. Davis. They respond to loyal sentiments, and on the mention of the President's name they shout out—'Yes, yes! God bless Mr. Lincoln!' "God bless President Lincoln!" "Amen, Amen!"—with such earnestness and unanimity that the house seems for a moment to be in great confusion. It is customary to pray, not only for the President at every service, but for the Commanding General. Gen. Butler's name is always received with a storm of applause. He is even more popular than the President. The blacks have got an idea somehow or other that Gen. Butler is their especial friend. They trust in him and feel safe under the strong arm. And if he is not protected by Divine Providence it will not be because he has not the prayers of the lowly and oppressed.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

command so accessed and mand in the over the civil magistrate for trial when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges, and demand a Court-Martial for the trial of the offend-

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional.

judicial decision to be unconstitutional.

The citizen whose property may be taken under it for public use will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property as taken for public use.

Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or manuscred.

r unanswered.

Peace restored and the unity of our Government preserved, the people will drive to an ignominious distance those who, in the agony of our conflict, perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partizan ends and fenseling purposes.

and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your Government as the one constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE ENROLMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY. A ti despatch of the 16th inst., to the Chicago

It is reported by the Maysville steamer to-day that considerable excitement exists in that town and the country adjacent about the enrolment of negroes; and a determined resistance was resolved upon. Among the most resolute resistants to the enrolment were those who had been regarded as strenuous advocates of emancipation, as well as a vigorous prose-

THE PRESIDENCY Fourteen States have declared their preferen Mr. Lincoln for President in 1865, as follows:

Mr. Lincoln for President in 1865, as a Pennsylvania Legislature. New Jersey Legislature. California Legislature. California Legislature. Michigan Legislature. Michigan Legislature. Michigan Legislature. Wisconsin Legislature. Rhode Island Legislature. Rhode Island Legislature. Minnesota State Convention. Iowa State Convention. Indiana State Convention. New Hampshire State Convention. Connecticut State Convention.

Connecticut State Convention. Besides the merchants of New York city and various clubs, leagues and associations throughout the country.

country.

Ninety-two of the one hundred and seven Union members of the Ohio Legislature have endorsed the presentment of Mr. Lincoln as the Union candidate for the next Presidential term.

The Portland Press gives an indignant denial to a report that Vice President Hamlin is opposed to Mr. Lincoln's renomination. It says Mr. Hamlin's most intimate friends in Maine are among the most zealous and active promoters of Mr. Lincoln's renomination.

POLITICAL. The leading German Republican paper of Illinois denounces the factious course of those who propose to go into the Baltimore Convention, and then not abide the result, unless it suits them. It calls upon the German Republicans to set this matter right, by attending the primary meetings in force.

The Fremont interest are about to start a dai-y paper in Washington, to advocate his claims for the Presidency. The most curious political movement of the day is the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency, by the Volka' Freund, a German Vallandigham paper published in Cincinnati.

digham paper published in Cincinnati.

The McClellan meeting at the Cooper Institute, Thursday evening of last week, was very large and noisily enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. R. D. Jacobs, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, Gen. Norton, of Texas, and Col. Lagenschwartz, all of whom among them manage? to condemn every act of the present National Administration. Gen. McClellan was resolved to be the "qualifications which eminently fit him him to be the deliverer and savior of the country," and he was faily placed upon the Presidential track.

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union party of New York city have "condemned the character of the late Democratic State Convention at Albany, as incompatible with fealty to the Union and its constituted government." The Committee also approve of the withdrawal of the Tammany delegation from that Convention.

SOLDIERS' GREETING IN HANOVER. The Ladies Soldiers' Greeting in Hanover. The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Hanover gave an entertainment on the evening of the 17th inst., both as a greeting to the soldiers of the 18th regiment and to aid the Sanitary Commission, for which a handsome sum was realized. The interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the presence of the battle-torn flag of the 13th. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. Freeman, Rev. Samuel Cutler, Rev. James Aiken of Hanover, Rev. H. Walker of Abington, Rev. A. Damon of New Hampshire, and Samuel Tolman, Jr., of South Scituate, who proposed that the meeting resolve itself into a Convention to nominate a President for the coming term, which was agreed to, and Abraham Lincoln received the unanimous vote of the large assembly.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT. At the close of the Patent Office Fair, on Friday night, President Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I appear, to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it hath been said, all that a man hath will be give for his life; and while all contribute of their subtraces the soldier must his

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bramlette has just issued the following address to the people of Kentucky:

ELLOW-CITIZENS: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky.

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance. Standing as we have good, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must repel the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our Government by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legal appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government, and through the ballot-box, in the constituted manner.

This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.

"The most notable feature of the disturbance in the mode of the disturbance in the feature of the disturbance in the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

"The most notable feature of the disturbance in the feature of the feature of the disturbance in the feature

meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legal appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government, and through the ballot-box, in the constituted manner.

This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not, affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not. We should abide by and maintain the law, and pursue the modes provided for the remedy it affords.

If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizens be committed by any officer or soldier, against the known laws of the land, make your accusation in the mode prescribed by law; and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use the attmosphere. And the mode prescribed by law; and if the command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial when officially advised the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges,

his own shall be safe from violence when built."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the President handed to Mr. Still, the chairman of the committee, a copy of his speech, who upon receiving it said: "On behalf of the committee, Mr. President, I thank you, and I will only add that it is the general desire of the workingmen of the United States that the next President of the United States shall be from Springfield, Illinois, and that his name be Abraham Lincoln." To which the President answered, "I am very much obliged to you gentlemen," and the company dispersed.

The paper money system of Jeff. Davis has already collapsed. But he learned in Mississippi—and much to the disgust of John Bull—the saving virtues of repudiation. There are now, or were lately, in circulation in the rebellious States, some seven hundred millions of rebel Treasury notes, or "bluebacks." The rebel Congress has neatly provided for the "funding" of this trash after this fashion: A new issue of four hundred millions of Treasury notes has been ordered, two dollars of which till April are to be equal to three dollars of which till April are to be equal to three dollars of the old issue, and all of the old issues outstanding after December next are to be taxed one hundred per cent. Thus at least two hundred and thirty millions of Jeff's paper money is redeemed at once; and by this law he will doubless make a hundred millions clear profit before December. Such are the fiscal beauties of the "confederacy."

It is reported by the Mayaville steamer to-day that considerable excitement exists in that town and the country adjacent about the enrolment of negroes; and a determined resistance was resolved upon. Among the most resolute resistants to the enrolment were those who had been regarded as strenuous advocates of emancipation, as well as a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The place is in a flutter, and the general expression is, that the enrolment shall not take place, or if it does, it shall be "by walking over the dead body of somebody," which is a favorite Kentucky expression. On the other hand, the government has mounted the 4th Kentucky infantry, and proposes mounting others, to patrol the State and aid the Federal officers in executing the law on that subject.

The President has already sent word back to Kentucky that the enrolment of the negroes must proceed, let the consequences be what they may. The next movement of Gov. Bramlette is looked for with considerable anxiety, It is believed that he will call out the State force to resist the Federal encroachments.

Our advices are that the same bitter feeling is evinced all over the State, and unless the matter is

out the Sacret total control of the State and Federal authorities, serious results must follow.

Gov. Bramlette, of Keutucky, passed through this city last evening, on his way to Washington, and expressed himself very decided in his determination to resist the President relative to the plan of enrolment of negroes in Kentucky.

This General Gantt having abandoned the rebel army, is now making abolition speeches in the North. We are not at all surprised. A miscreant who exulted in a horrid murder while on the rebel side, is naturally enough an abolitionist while on the Federal side.—Louisville Journal.

Free schools are about being organized in Newbern, Washington, Beaufort and other places, for the education of poor white children.

Gen. Bragg, it is stated, has recommended the rebel Secretary of War to immediately organize 200,000 colored soldiers.

The above fling at General Gantt has been copied and approved by the Copperhead press generally. When he was in the rebel ranks fighting against his country, not one of these patriots had a word of condemnation to utter against him. But the moment he renounces rebellion, and asks to come back into the Union, then the Copperheads denounce him.

MR. CHASE AND THE ENANCIPATION PROCLAMA-TION. The Independent, speaking of Secretary Chase's letter declining to be a Presidential candidate, says:

"Whether his example be followed or not, his act remains an honor to his heart, and his brief but ele-gant letter is worthy the pen that supplied to Abra-ham Lincoln the last and golden sentence of the pro-clamation of emancipation."

The sentence referred to, we presume, is the follow

Personal Offinions Freely Expressed. The New York Evening Post has been shown a bundle of thirty-eight five dollar notes on the Pottstown, Brad-ford county, Ps., bank, which have James Buchanan's ford county, Fa., Dank, which have James Buchanan's of the notes the word "Traitor" is written across Buchanan's forehead; in others, the letter "T" is branded; on one, the following words appear: "Give him his deserts;" on another is written, "Ye ould divil," and will not be be the written."

deserts; on another is written, "Ye ould divil," and still another bears this inscription: "False to his country and his God, but true to the Democratic party." Some ingenious individuals, at a loss to express their co-tempt in words, resort to symbols; one has drawn of perhead snake, wriggling in the mouth of Buchanan, another decorates the head with a cup and bells, and a third encloses the neck within a noose which is attached to a gibbet.

The Tribune very justly remarks that no man can The Tribune very justly remarks that no man can more say that we have made no progress. Of the region claimed as belonging to the Southern Confederacy, we firmly hold West Virginia, Kentucky, nearly all Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, more than half of Louisiana, a good part of Mississippi, with portions of old Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, most of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona. Nearly half the white population claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this stextco, and Arizona. Acardy hair the write popularion claimed as belonging to the Confederacy are this day under the Federal flag, and no longer subject to Conscription to fill the rebel armies. Our gains within the past year more than half overthrow the Confederacy as it stood when the final Proclamation of Freedom was issued.

SUFFERINGS OF CONTRABANDS. A Vicksburg Miss.) correspondent of the Tribune, under date of

March 4, writes:

Some 2000 slaves of all ages and colors refiched here yesterday. It was one of the saddest spectacles witnessed for a long time in Vicksburg. Women and children were almost starved and half naked. Such a terrible picture of abject want and squalid misery can neither be imagined nor portrayed with pen. Many of the women and children were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fatigue and exposure of the long march from Meridian, Enterprise, Quitman and other places.

War of 1812, and a great term was a flavour. The two latter were captured by the rebels at Galveston.

She ever had an intelligent appreciation of the position for colored Americans to maintain in the struggle for their equality and the rights of man, and always encouraged their patriotism.

Through her long and exemplary life—that of a practical Christian—she endeared herself to a large circle of friends. They lament her departure, but their grief is chastened with an assurance that the transition is her un-

BUTCHERY OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND THEIN WHITE OFFICERS. On the 14th of February, several companies of the 1st Mississippi (colored) regiment were sent our near Grand Lake on a foraging expedition. While gathering corn from a large described plantation, one company stationed as pickets a mile and a half from their companions, while sitting down at dinner, were suddenly set upon by 400 mounted guerillas (supposed to be led by Quantrell) in U. S. uniform, captured before they could use their arms for resistance, and all murdered except two, who escaped by feigning to be dead. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment was among the victims.

The Boston Courier is terribly provoked with Jim Brooks for admitting that slavery in this country is dead. Brooks says he is sorry, but can't resist the evidence of his own senses, though the Courier can. Like the Bourbons, it never learns and never forgets anything; consequently, it cannot see what is before anything; consequently, it cannot see what is before its eyes—that slavery has committed suicide; it will never forget to extend or defend the institution, or case embracing its carcass, house recorded, preceded his own but a few days. His mental and moral excellencies won for him a prominence among those identified with him by complexion and condition; and in the Conventions of colored people, held in those early days throughout the States, his presence and influence were signally potent. He was one of the first colored Americans to greet the Anti-Slavery movement, which received, to his last day, the most devoted, unwavering affection and support. No names seemed more talismanic to him than those of Willius Cæsar, and aq offence in the nostrils of all decent men.—Yarmouth Register.

Senator Pomeroy repels the charges made in we Washington despatshes, that he had failed to actual for the colonization funds placed in his hands. The whole amount was \$25,000, not \$250,000 as re-The whole amount was \$25,000, not \$250,000 as reported. \$14,000 of this, Mr. Lomeroy says, was paid over by him on Mr. Lincoln's order in favor of the Chiriquy land contract. Over \$8000 were paid into the United States Treasury. Less than \$3000 were left in his hand to be expended in outflts for the colonists, and their incidental expenses. To these two last purposes the balance was devoted.

In his addresses and speeches, whether is promotion of

The Acorrespondent calls attention to the fact that a great many boarding-houses in this city are kept by rank secessionists. This is true. There are hundreds of such houses, most of them kept by women whose husbands and relatives are in the Southern service, the women being sent North to live upon Yankee patronage and act the part of Rahab. They are the bitterest of our enemies, presuming upon their sex for security, and using that security to malign and betray the Government. Surely there ought to be some means of abating this grave and dangerous evil.—New York Tribune.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) March 14.

Mr. Bryant, (Democrat,) of New York, to-day introduced into the Assembly a series of resolutions, delaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated; that the constitutional abrogation of slavery would clear the path to our manifest deatiny, and produce the restoration of a united nation, and re-questing Congress to submit to the people the Consti-tutional amendment forever prohibiting and extermi-

Washington, March 20.
The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructthe duticing commendation that it pass Representative Wilson's joint resolution, proposing to the several State Legislatures an amend-

it pass Representative Wilson's joint resolution, proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery as incompatible with a Republican Government.

The colored colonists who left last April undercharge of Messrs. Forbes and Tuckerman, of N. Y., for the Island of Avache, have been brought back by orders of the Government, on account of their suffering from small pox and the necessaries of life. They arrived in the Potomac, a few miles below Washington, on Saturday last, in the ship Marcia C. Day. There is only 368 left out of 420.

The rebel strength in the recent attack on Yazoo City was 5000 men, with 4 pieces of artillery. The 8th Louisiana colored lost 80 killed, wounded and missing. Nine officers of this regiment out of 18 were found dead. The 1st Mississippi and the 11th regiment lost 30 The East Tennessee elections show a large majori-ty in favor of division from the rest of the State.

Since Andrew Johnson has taken his decided anti-layery stand, the Louisville Journa! condemns itself by saying that he has been a "curse to Tennessee, and a curse to the cause of the Union."

Parton's Life of Gen. Butler is elaborately reviewed in the London Spectator. The writer acknowledges that the book has entirely changed his opinion of Gen. Butler, and compares him, in versatility and energy, to Frederick the Great. The Chattanooga Gazette states, that between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the Valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules, in one continuous string—the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter deck" of the one beyond him, and so on throughout the entire distance.

Five Parsee firms in London have contributed five hundred pottnds sterling for the relief of the emancipated negroes in the United States. The Parsees are the descendants in the East Indies of the fire worshippers driven our from Persia on account of their religion. They still preserve their ancient religion, along with increased purity of morals.

NEW YORE, March 21. The Times' despatch says prisoners from Richmond assert as their belief that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments. Several have disappeared mysteriously from the Libby prison.

A Bad Revelation for the Copperation of the Copperation of Pennsylvania in his late speech at Harrisburg. During the delivery of his speech, he told the inhabitants that when he was brought North as a prisoner of war, prominent "Democrats" of Pennsylvania assured him that if the rebels held out, they would be successful, for the "Democrats" would arrest the war by defeating the conscription, &c. General Gantt added, with great emphasis, "I tis becoming every day more evident that slavery is doomed in Brazil, and that ere long some measure can give you the names, if what I say is disputed."

The General Gantt added, by the great emphasis, "I will be taken, having for its ultimate object the entire suppression of the system.

Free schools are shout being examined in Newbern.

Gen. Bragg, it is stated, has recommended the rebel Secretary of War to immediately organize 200,000 colored soldiers.

A Florida correspondent of a Charleston paper says that in the recent battle, "the Yankee darkies fought like devils."

Mrs. White, a sister of the wife of President Lincoln, recently reached Atlanta, Georgia, from Washington, and the rebel papers report that she smuggled through the lines a rebel uniform, the buttons of which were of gold, and worth \$4000.

Leading Republicans in Washington urge the President not to give way to the protests of Gov. Bramlette and the Kentucky slaveholders. It is not probable that he will.

The rich, liberal, and eccentric Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., perpetuates the memory of his brave son, Colonel George Pratt, by having his bust carved out of a huge rock near the public highway. "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Rev. Dr. Bellows has accepted an urgent and most affectionate invitation to go to California, and fill the place made vacant by the death of Rev. Thomas mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Fowler, the phrenologist, examined McClellan's head when he was a boy, and says he never found such an inordinate development of caution in any head before. The propelling faculties of combativeness and destructiveness were found to be small. He said to himself then, "Why send such a natural coward to West Point?"

Several prominent storehouses, a large rail-road depot, and large quantities of Government prop-erty have been destroyed by fire at Vicksburg. Major John C. Chadwick of Salem, late of the 9th U. S. colored regiment, now at Port Hudson, has been promoted be Lieut. Colonel of the 22d regiment Corps d'Afrique.

The rebel War Department advertises for four hundred slaves or free negroes to work for the nitre and mining bureau, and reminds interested parties that it has power to impress laborers, if not otherwise for the power to impress laborers.

DIED-In this city, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs, ALEXANDER BEARSE, aged 49 years, formerly of Barnstable. [Cape Cod papers, please notice.]
March 12, Mr. John Lockley, aged 49. A large con-

course of sympathixing friends were present at the fune-ral. Christian consolation was administered to the afflict-ed widow and daughters by Rev. Messrs. R. C. Waterston, L. A. Grimes, and H. H. White

At Jamaica Plains, Feb. 24, Mrs. EUNICE AMES, aged 97 years and 9 months. She was a pensioned widow. Her husband, Prince Ames, fought on Bunker Hill, and in several other battles of the Revolution, during his seven years' enlistment. Her son, Alexander Ames, was in the

For a long series of years, he was an active and valued

Equal School Rights or other branches of the Anti-Slavery

was conspicuous in each; and justly regarded by his contemporaries as consistent and loyal to their respective of-

fices and obligations.

He was genial and communicative, and a favorite both of old and young; and to all a counsellor and friend.

The funeral exercises were of a blended character; and the many manifestations of respect, exhibited by the inhabitants of Brighton were creditable to them, as they must have proved grateful to the family. Services were conducted at the house by the Orthodox clergyman, Mr. Cushman, and at the Baptist Church by Rev. R. H. Bowles, Rev. John T. Raymond, and Rev. H. H. White, the former and the present pastors of the First Independent Baptist Church, Joy Street, Boston, of which the deceased was for

many years one of the pillars. At the grave, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons, present in large numbers and in full regalia, performed their mystic ceremonies in honor of one who had been most

distinguished in their order. To his bereaved widow and interesting group of sons and daughters, the recollection of the faithful husband and father must prove a rich legacy. They, together with his nmerous relatives and friends, may derive perennial solation from these appropriate lines :-

onsolation from these appropriate lines:—

"Sure the last end
Of the good man is peace. How calm his exit!
Night dews fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft.
Behold him in the eventide of life!
A life well spent! whose early care it was
His riper years should not upbraid his green;
By unperceived degrees he wears away;
Yet, like the sun, seems largest at his setting."

Near Philmont, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1864, ANY G. BARTON, relict of the late Solomon C. Barton, in the 74th year o

In Littleton, Mass., March 6, Mr. PRINCE J. CRESTER of Boxboro', aged 82 years, 4 mos. and 16 days. A beloved father has been taken from a circle that have lately known many bereavements, but the hope that Jerus gives sustains and comforts.

"He dwelleth in heaven; earth's conflicts are o'er; He has sought, he has found that radiant shore To which his eye turned while he dwelt with us here, And which to the pure and the loving is near.

He dwelleth in heaven; he is free from earth-stains; Never more shall he suffer its sorrows and pains; Never more shall he bend 'neath the chastener's rod, For, ransomed and joyful, he dwells with his God." In Salem, Columbiana Co., (Ohio,) March 4, Capt. James

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Vomen and Children.

References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. fice hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN .- The saberiber invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of Jons Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Stadio Building, Tremont Street. M. EDMONIA LEWIS. Boston, Jan. 29, 1864.

LIBERTY AND UNION .- REV. WE. S. HETWOOD, f Massachusetts, and AARON M. POWELL, will address

Clayville, Bridgewater, " Saturday, Sunday afternoon,

MEETING AT WORCESTER .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slave-ry Society will be held in Worcester, on Sunday, March 27, at Washburn Hall, forenoon, afternoon and evening, at

Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster and Samuel May, Jr., are JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

MARRIED-In this city, March 8, by Rev. H. H. White, assisted by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Mr. RICHWOND OHNSON, to Mrs. Connelia Johnson.

TAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready :

I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Poetical Transon. By Ellis Walker, M. A. 25c. II. SPIRITUAL TORRENTS. By Madame Guyon, 50c.;

III. THE ROSE FAMILY: a FAIRY TALE. By. L. M. Alcott. Illustrated. 25c,
IV. BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—"The Negro Napoleon,"

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—"The Negro Napoleon,"
"The greatest military genius whom the New World has produced up to the present time," "a man whose career was more marvellous than any romance." With portrait, autograph and map. \$1.25.
V. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By Wendell Phillips. \$1.

VI. CROQUET. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 50o. VI. CROQUET. By Capt. Mayne Reld. 500.

VII. BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES. No. 1. On Picket Duty and Other Tales. By L. M. Alcott. No. 2. Clotelle: a Tale of the South. By a Kentuckian. (Five fine Illustrations.) No. 3. The Vendetta. By Balrao. No. 4. Gulliver's Travels. Voyage to Lilliput. (Illustrated.) No. 5. Victor Hugo's Battle of Waterloo. No. 6. Hospital Sketches. By L. M. Alcott. 27 Rach of these books contains at least 96 pages, well printed and neatly bound; each is complete in itself, and unabridged. Price, Ten cents each! They are the cheapest books of value published. 1' Just the books to read to the soldiers." "Equally adapted to home fires." sublished. '' Just the books to Equally adapted to home fires.

Tublisher, Boston.

Terms to the Trade, News Dealers and Peddlers.—For the 10c. books, \$6.50 for 100; \$60 per 1000; for the others, one-fourth discount from retail price for one dozen copies; one-third for 25 copies; 40 per cent. discount for 100 copies, nott, cash with order.

March 25.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAY HAVE A GOOD ORGAN T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and

style of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the pub-lic, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must con-tinue to increase as their merits become known. They are o private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller chu that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. lition to this, they are admirably adapted to the

and that the larger pipe organs are to large churches. In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the per-formance of secular as well as sacred music. The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly great-er than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because coarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular ma-sic.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a

6. It will remain in the force.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given tot hem, to an ex-

commendations already have been given tot hem, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have proffered written testimony te their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutler of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgan of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wels, Wilcox, Tuckerman, Zerraho, &c.; such celebrated pianists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Strakosoh, etc.: in brief, more than two hundred musicians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have elc.: In Drief, more than two duthered matterians, motions as large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

try.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars, WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. Feb. 26—6m MASUN & HAMLIN.

R. BACON,

Real Estate Agency, No. 36 Washington Street, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

BEFERS TO Hon. H. WRIGHT, Dr. D. RUSSELL, Messrs. Bowens & JENES. Particular attention given to the purchase, sale and exchange of Farms; also to the sale and letting of Houses and Stores in the city.

3t March 11

A School Magazine Free!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR-Vol. VIII IIE Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the Visiton one year grates

reach all schools, will send the Visitoz one yea one person (who will act as agent), at any post-e United States. This is an unparalleled offer. Address, with five cents enclosed, for particulars, J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, Dec. 25. 1308 Chestnut Street, Philade

SONNETS. 1. "GOD'S MILL."

How long, O Lord ! shall Slavery prevail ? How long shall thy dark children wear the chain of their oppressors? Shall their friends still fail? How long, O Lord! shall vice its sway maintain, And the despairing, helpless slaves complain,
While their best friends stand sad and powerless by? Such was, few short years since, the pleading cry Of many, faithless to the mighty power The mill of God grinds slowly," hour by hour ; But it grinds surely, wonderfully small."

Even now it pauses not; its work undone Till God's dark children equal owners stand With their white brethren on their native land. II. PREEDOM'S TEMPLE.

America! on you steep mountain's brow,

Above the clouds thou seest a temple stand, Sacred to truest freedom ; and a vow Hast made to spread her worship o'er the land. Oh, many votaries thy sons among Has the bright goddess, who would spread her sway O'er the wide word, where'er the light of day Shows how the weak and helpless suffer wrong. America! preserve this temple pure From all injustice ; from sad woman's tear, From Slavery's moan ; lest the oppressor sneer, And cry, "Is Freedom's temple insecure To her dark votaries? and weak woman, there, Has she no place, no equal rights to share?"

III. THE PUTURE. Oh. it is good to think in years to come, When War and Hate have run their dreadful race, And like a winter-flood have swept the face Of the whole land from Slavery—that scum Of most unhealthy life—that heavy scum Of every villany, man's worst disgra-Oh, it is good to think, beneath the reign Of just, impartial laws, in brotherhood, Seeking in peace and harmony to gain For each and all, or black or white, the good,— Long lines, descended from the men who fell In deadly strife for freedem, or for power, In true and free equality shall dwell; Of white or black the best, the richest dower.

Tonbridge, Kent Co., (Eng.)

"WHEN THE PRINCE IS PASSING BY." INSCRIBED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In Corea, when the Prince passes by with step of state, All the people shut their doors, and their window

closely bar;
And woe betide the laggard who is caught without the gate, When the Prince is passing by, under sun or under star!

Partly fear and partly hate prompt them thus to hide When the Prince is passing by, so that silence reigns su-

preme,

As in cities in the sea, visible at close of day, Or in th' enchanted hall, in the poet's princely dream But it matters little now, save to illustrate the lay, And contrast it with the hour when another Princ goes by !

y: cipation rides through his broad domains to And we do not close the doors or the windows from his

But we open wide each gate, and from every outpost fling To the breeze his stainless flag, fearing not to stand and

How the shadows backward leap, and the sunbeams for ward spring,
And the Nation's pulse is quickened by the President's

And the Prince is passing by! Waited for-expected Prayed for by the slave in chains-on the block and at

Patient-hearted under wrong-suffering, yet growing strong—
Looking forward to the day when he should their

How they throng the path he takes! how they follow in How the very infants spring in their mothers' arms to-

What blessings are invoked, as he bows his stately head,

draped? Be sure no child of freedom calls that his home and hearth : The viper's head is hidden, for the victim has escaped

From the land of sin and shame that has darkened all the earth ! And the Prince is passing by! Send your shouts of wel-

come forth ! Never heed the Corean law, in this later, brighter day Now the freedmen of the South are as freemen in the North,

And Slavery's doom is sealed, and the Curse has passed away ! Harlem, (N. Y.) Feb. 3, 1864.

Written for the opening of a new House of Worship, (T. S. King's,) in San Francisco. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amidst these glorious works of Thine, The solemn minarets of the pine, And awful Shasta's icy shrine,-

Where swell Thy hymns of wave and gale,

And organ thunders never fail Behind the cataract's misty veil,-Our puny walls to Thee we raise,

Our poor reed-music sounds Thy praise,-Forgive, O Lord ! our childish ways ! For, kneeling on these altar-stairs

Nor murmur at our daily cares Our country's bleeding heart we lay : We dare not ask Thy hand to stay ;

But, through the war-cloud pray to Thee For Union, but a Union free And peace that comes of purity. That Thou wilt bare Thine arm to save

And, smiling through this Red-Sea wave, Make broad a pathway for the slave ! For us, confessing all our needs,

We trust no rites nor words nor deeds, Nor yet the broken staff of creeds ; Assured alone that Thou art good

Sternal Love and Fatherhood !

Weak, sinful, blind, to Thee we kneel Stretch dumbly forth our hands, and feel Our weakness is our strong appeal.

So, by these western gates of even, We wait to see, with thy forgiven, The opening Golden Gate of Heaven

Suffice it now. In time to be, Shall holier altars rise to Thee,-Thy Church our wide humanity

White flowers of Love its walls shall climb, Soft bells of Peace shall ring its chime, Its days shall all be holy time ! A sweeter song shall then be heard,

The music of the world's accord, Confessing Christ, the Inward Word. That song shall swell from shore to shore, One hope, one faith, one love restore The seamless robe that Jesus wore!

The Liberator.

ored people feel, that even if slavery should be overthrown by this war of purification, the prejudice against color is too deeply rooted in society here to make it probable that, during the present generation, "complexion will make no difference" in a man's standing, which he declares to be the case in Honduras. His pamphlet, which is a hasty description of his visit and observations of Belize and its neighborhood, shows that industrious and intelligent labor cannot fail of being successful. If he and his friends, among whom are the best colored people of the North, should make up a party, and emigrate to Honduras or any during the first year. It can be bought in Honduras, or any demigrate to Honduras or any whom are the best colored people of the North, should make up a party, and emigrate to Honduras or any part of that neighborhood, where land is rich and can be bought for five dollars an acre, and carry, as they would do, good Northern manners, customs, habits and principles, they would stand a fair chance of being leading people in a settlement where color is not regarded. It is perfectly rational that he should wish to be under British rule, rather than under the American government, for the advantages of a Republic are very much lost to the colored people here. There can be no doubt that good religious citizens of the North would be an invaluable addition to the motley society of Honbe an invaluable addition to the motley society of Hon-remain at home, and see what the future may duras. That country is rich in agricultural resources, and only needs cultivation. Mr. Babcock is himself acquainted with farming, as we know from his friends, and is therefore competent to speak on that subject. The emigration to Honduras has advantages over that to Hayti, firstly, that the English language is spoken

extracts from the pamphlet of Mr. B. :-"Belize is the principal place in the colony, the headquarters of all business. The Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court and Executive Council are all held here. Among the public buildings and institutions are the Custom-House, Court-House, Hospital, Poor-House, Jail, and several churches, and barracks where Her Majesty's troops are quartered, to the number of about three hundred, who, being all black, dressed in the Zousey nujform, when marching the Court and the country of the cou dressed in the Zouave uniform, when marching through the streets with martial music, on Sunday

there, and English customs are found there, and per-

sons of different religious denominations can be suited

there; whereas in Hayti, English is scarcely spoken

at all, and the Catholic religion and African super-

stitions pervade the whole of society. We give a few

through the streets with martial music, on Sunday morning, make quite an imposing appearance.

The Belize river passes down through the town, serving as a common sewer, and is filled with number-less fish, which greedily devour all offal thrown into it, and therefore keeps the town very healthy. Every has an interest seeps the town very heathy. They market morning, a scene is presented at this place which is quite anusing; I mean the large number of boats and canoes which come freighted with all sorts of fruits and provisions, from a pigeon to a three hundred live hog, which are purchased by retailers; and when you consider the confusion of languages spoken in addition to the productions of the country, and imported articles from Europe, are all the Yankee notions, from a Connecticut axe to a New England sewing machine, and they can be had nearly

as cheap."

"The people may be divided into five classes, or the descendants of so many races. 1st. The whites, mostly Scotch, a few clear Spaniards, English, Jews, Germans, French, Irish, Danes, Mexicans, and a few Americans. The government office-holders are mostly from Jamaica." "Among the great mixture of different races here,

The 3d class are Mexicans, including Indians that came from the neighboring province of Yucatan. They are numerous; some say full one half of the whole population are of this race. They are fugitives, and sought refuge in this colony during the disturbed state of that country, growing out of the war with the United States. They are mostly farmers, some making sugar, while all plant from one half to four acres of corn."

Many more interesting particulars are given of these

"The 4th class, a very singular nation of blacks or brownish looking people, called Caribs, who seem to be a distinct race. Their number is about 3000. Nearly every one has his canoe, and they catch tuttle and fish. They live in comfortable houses, shaded with cocoanut trees, and live at their ease. Strange to say, the women speak a different language from the men when conversing among themselves. It is said that they are a mixture of the aborigines of the country with the former African slaves; it is said by others that nothing is known of their origin. by others that nothing is known of their origin. 5th. Most of the soldiers are of the African race, descendants of the old slaves."

Mr. Babcock considers the system of labor, which he calls "the everlasting deputy system." very unfavorable to the laboring population. There are too many intermediate men between the capitalist and the laborer, and he remarks, very intelligently :-

"No race or set of men, take them from where you please, can remain faithful workmen for more than one generation, where the labor system deprives them of their natural rights as freemen, and where the intelligent, steady, industrious and economical realize a profit upon their stock-in-trade of less than fifty delivers wear. alize a profit upon their stock-in-trade of less than fifty dollars a year. . . . If you want more evidence of the evil effects of this barbarous labor system, go to Jamaica,* and look at the mass of the people and the worn-out plantations, where you will see strong men and women working ten hours per day in the open field, with a hoe weighing not less than seven pounds, and they board themselves, and receive from 31 to 18 cents per day. God forbid I should do any injustice to the colony of British Hondaras! I therefore name the present price of common labor therefore name the present price of common labor there injustice to the colony of British Honduras! I therefore name the present price of common labor there,
which ranges from six to ten dollars per month, payable half in cash, half in goods, with rations of four
pounds of pork, and seven pounds of flour, the wages
ranging according to rates of hands, one quarter, one
half, three-quarters and full hands. They labor continually, rain or shine, but for only nine hours per
day, allowing the afternoon for rest, and the cultivation of one's own garden spot, if desired." of one's own garden spot, if desired.'

other countries where emigrants are wanted, es are asked for—pauper laborers and inde-

June to December, and the dry sesson one of even and continued delightful weather.

Each denomination has its schools, and each can draw so much upon the government for their support. The Baptist denomination alone supports its own schools, and he says of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the pastor, "a more clear-headed, bold, uncompre mising reformer no one need to meet. Long may he live to accomplish the herculean task before him!"

In answer to some questions asked in a private letter, Mr. Babcock says-"Emigrants to Honduras should by all means take their wives and families, for their hardships will in no manner outweigh the moral dangers their husbands would incur in a society so loosely formed as the one there." In answer to the question, "What place would be the most eligible for a small party?" he says—"It is one of the most beautiful islands in the world that is set apart for the landing of emigrants, called Jernaff Island, being about thirty miles north of Belize, in the bay of Honduras. This and lesser islands near it are covered with millions of cocoanut trees, which are cut down and gathered for shipment; the most delicious fish id in the waters, and birds and pigeons are in abundance. It is very salubrious, and one great advantage of landing there is, that of avoiding contact with the natives. I presume that, by this time, more

orary houses for emigrants."
Mr. Babcock goes on to say-

EMIGRATION TO HONDURAS,

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Mr. Charles Babcock, an industrious young man of Salem, Mass., has just published a small pamphlet upon this subject, for gratuitous distribution. Mr. Babcock is himself a descendant of the Narraganset Indians, but he identifies himself with the colored Indians, but he identifies himself with the colored people and their interests. He has lately returned from Honduras, which he went to visit on purpose to see what were the inducements to emigrate there. Mr. Babcock feels, as all intelligent and well-educated colored people feel, that even if slavery should be over-

THEODORE PARKER.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THEODORE PARKET Minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Sciety, Boston. By John Weiss. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

As time draws on, and the characteristics of State and people become daily more and more assured to America and its inhabitants, the material wealth that accompanies these developments of em-pire is far from being the sole endowments they bring with them. We are daily becoming mentalricher, also, the stock of native ideas fructifies, ad, above all, is constantly increasing that inalienable heritage of coming generations, the memories of our good and great men—the home-crop of heroes springing from the soil, true to its instincts and symthies, sharers of our conflicts and leaders of ou victories. As "star after star decays" on earth and the National Pantheon enlarges its boundaries As "star after star decays" on earth, to admit those who become immortal, the voice of the true sage proves, perhaps, even more potent than when it was heard in life, for counsel, rebuke, or warning, in seasons of difficulty and danger The smoke and stir of turmoil no longer obscure their true proportions; the asperities of life are sof-tened, and a wider audience is prepared to listen to utterances that formerly provoked to anger, or were received with indiffere ce. Conspicuous among these "standard-bearers of humanity" recently departed, is the remarkable man commemorated in these goodly volumes. THEODORE PARKER—a name long associated with obloquy by his enemies, and best timely absociated with obloquy by his feined. and hesitatingly championed even by his friends who could not keep up with the speed of his intellectual processes—is here portrayed at full length He stands before us in all his strength and weak ness, and our literature is enriched by the life-like resemblance of one whom all acknowledged as a true man, and posterity will probably account a

To his own pen is due the ample store of mate "Among the great mixture of different races here, not the slightest hostile prejudice seems to exist between any of them, so far as color is concerned.

The 2d are the Creoles, the most numerous in the colory. They are of all shades of complexion, from the unmixed descendant of the former African slave to that of a snow-white—the sons and daughters of slaveholders; and there are white persons mixed with black until you come to the unmixed Creole, born in the colory of whites.

The 3d class are Mexicans, including Indians that came from the neighboring province of Yucatan. They give specimens of the quips, cranks, and verbal enig-mas that are scattered through the pages of the book, particularly as there is no profundity in the thoughts that flounder for utterance to novelty of style, and it is apparently only trick of manner that leads to an uncouth license of diction, which sets sometimes grammar, and always good taste, at defiance. A charge has been made the Life that involves more seriously the manner of the Lye that involves more seriously the manner of its authorship. It is proved that suppressions have been made of passages printed at large in the English copy, but supposed to be too unpalatable for circulation here. The original mistake was no doubt committed by whilehing at 1 committed, by publishing at all, matter more likely to hurt or injure individuals than to benefit the cause that Theodore Parker had at heart. When once this has been done, all attempt at suppres futile, because impossible, and merely defeats ject by stimulating curiosity in these particulars. It s also peculiarly inappropriate when applied to the writings of one who never feared the face of man, and we hope another edition will be restored to its

oungest of eleven children. Seventh in descent from the first settler of the name—Thomas Parker who came to New England in 1635—his forefath ers were flourishing and reliable men, one of whom in 1710, migrated from the paternal homestead in Reading, and established himself at Lexington The lineage here becomes historical. Captain John Parker (who had served in the French War, and been at the taking of Quebec,) and his troop of seventy men, it was who first resisted the British troops, and inaugurated the war of the Revolution. The "King's arm," which he took from a grenadier of the Forty-Third Regiment—the first weapon captured in the Revolution—stood always by the study door of his granders. Theodore whose last literate door of his grandson, Theodore, whose last literar work was the commencement of an autobiograph wherein are commemorated the home and ancestra influences that impressed themselves on his youthful character. A delightful fragment it is, a true cabinet picture, showing the life of a Massachusette farmer's family, born to toil, but not debased by it and open to all opportunities for culture that migh at any time present themselves. Grave, thoughting serious, was the general tone of society, varied by Mr. Babcock represents the climate as fine, the ainy season lasting, though not unremittingly, from chanist of no ordinary skill—his mother a woman of cuanist of no ordinary skiii—his mother a woman of acute nervous sensibility and active religious in-stincts, which found their healthiest development in loving and ennobling views of creation and its Di-vine Author. Incalculable was the effect of his ear-

In his latest year, her son says:-

"Religion was the inheritance my mother gave—gave me in my birth—gave me in her teachings. Many sons have been better born than I; few have had so good a mother. I mention these things to show you how I came to have the view of religion that I have now. My head is not more natural to my body, has not more grown with it, than my religion out of my soul, and with it, with me, religion was not carpentry—something built up of dry wood from with

Under these happy auspices, the youth of Theo dore went joyously on. His ear was early attuned to the music of nature, and his eye drank in greedilt the ever-changing charm of the unspeakable rura solitudes where his lot was cast. Books, too, were solitudes where his lot was cast. Books, too, were not wanting even at that early day, in the New England home. He says: "Homer and Plutarch I read before I was eight; Rollin's Ancient History about the same time, and lots of histories, with all the poetry I could find, before ten. I took to metaphysics about eleven or twelve." The thirst for knowledge grew upon him, and gradually became an overmastering passion. Farm-labors occupied the year, except eleven weeks in winter, when he attended school. Latin and Greek he was "started in" he the kindness of a teacher whom he alterned. "The laborers, here in Jamaics, are much degraded—I cean the great mass of the common people—and must recessarily remain so; for all they earn, as feld hands, is, nen, 25 to 31 cents per day; womes, 12 to 18 cents; but sork only 5 days per week.

Academy was all the tuition he received in addition to the winter lessons of the district school. Here Colburn's Algebra was mastered in twenty days. As is the custom in New England, teaching now filled the winters, but was combined with learning, and at this period he found time to acquire French and Spanish. So passed his days until his twentieth year, when

"In the summer of 1830, the day before his birth-"In the summer of 1830, the day before his birth-day, he went away from home, and was absent the mear midnight. He had received permission from his father to be gone for a day, but was unwilling to say wherefore, so nobody knew where he had gone. Returning, he went up to his father's bedside and said. 'Father, I entered Harvard College to-day.' He had spent the whole day in undergoing examination at Cambridge. The perplexity of the old man at his mysterious absence was not lessened when he heard the cause. 'Why, Theodore, you know I cannot support you there.' 'I know that, father. I mean to stay at home, and keep up with my class.' He had quietly preparad to enter the freshman class. He remained at home another winter, doing all his work, carrying on his studies, and going down to Cambridge to participate in the examination. In 1850 he wrote. carrying on institutes, and some to participate in the examination. In 1860 he wrote, 'It is this day twenty years since I entered Harvard College. What misgivings I had at that time! yet how joyfully I went home, and told my father, abed, but not asleep, that I had entered Harvard College. How joyfully I went to work again the next day.'"

This was the turning point of his career; in another season end the home-life and education of the youthful student; but there is no chasm, no harsh separation of feeling and interest between boyhood and manhood. Theodore Parker's days were, happily for him, "linked each to each by natural piety." When near the term of his career, he could look back thankfully, and say:

"I have swum in clear sweet waters all my days, and if sometimes they were a little cold, and the stream ran adverse, and something rough, it was ner too strong to be breasted and swum through. From the days of earliest boyhood, when I went stumbling the days of earliest country as a May bee, up to the gray-headed manhood of this time, there is none but has left me honey in the hive of memory that I now feed on for present delight. When I recall the years of boyhood, youth, early manhood, I am filled with a sense of sweetness and wonder that such little things can make a mortal so exceeding rich."

An engagement as assistant in a private school at Boston awaited him when he left his father's house, "a raw boy with clothes made by country tailors, coarse shoes, great hands, red lips and blue eyes, carrying with him eleven cherished volumes, the dii majores of his little library, to teach Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, mathematics, and all sorts of philosophy," for his board and fifteen dollars a month, eleven of which went to pay a hired man to replace him in the work of his father's farm. The seven hours of school-labor over left, him, he calculated, ten or twelve for his private studies—a dangerous indulgence, which nature tardily avenged, and of the most profitable in his life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His etters and journals show him observant of everything. In Paris, attending lectures on Arabic, Cornell Le, Cicero, Descartes, and Gassendis' plants, the continuous dream of Gassendish travel was a continuous dream of delight. His effects and journals show him observant of everything. In Paris, attending lectures on Arabic, Cornell Le, Cicero, Descartes, and Gassendish title, was on the continuous dream of delight. His effects and journals show him observant of everything. In Paris, attending lectures on Arabic, Cornell Le, Cicero, Descartes, and Gassendish title travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. To a mind so furnished, this episode of European travel was a continuous dream of delight. His life. calculated, ten or twelve for his private studies—a dangerous indulgence, which nature tardily avenged, that fatally sapped the stock of health inherited from six generations of hardy New England farmers, and laid the foundation for premature disease and decay. In after life, when suffering had begun, speaking of these years, he says:—

"You may judge what sort of a boy I was from the

and rejoiced in the scholarly companionship of a learned divine, Dr. Francis, who could pilot him through the mazes of German philosophy and theology. Here, also, he made the acquaintance of the lady, Miss Lydia D. Cabot, who afterward became his wife. At the end of that time, he reckoned he had money enough to venture with to the Theological had money enough to venture with to the Theological School at Cambridge, when a frugal youth could live for less than two hundred dollars a year, all expenses included—having also the resources afforded by teaching and writing for further reliance. He accordingly entered the school in 1834. It was, of course, under Unitarian guidance, and numbered the most eminent men of that denomination among the professors, as Dr. Palfrer, Herry Ware, etc. His course there was marked by his result intention. The fame of Theodore Parker had gone to result the form the professors of the results of the professors, as Dr. Palfrey, Henny Ware, etc. His course there was marked by his usual intensity of study. The languages he mastered at this time were Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Icelandic, Chaldaic, Arabic, Persian, Coptic, Anglo-Saxon, Swedish, and a smattering of Ethiopic and Russian. He had a class of students in Hebrew, this knowledge of that language being so minute that he was often referred to by the Professor, SIDNEY WILLARD.) and also took private pupils. He delivered lectures, wrote much for periodicals, and was, in short, engaged in a ceaseless round of mental activity. In 1836 the great are the dead of came of the congregation henceforward the scene of his ministerial labor, he says: "A few arrest switting of his worst-fall life great principle of religious freedom was endangered; some of you came together, privately at first, and then in public, to

think my nature itself an effectual call—certainly a deep and continuous one." The abiding impres-sions derived from the moral and religious culture of home were mingled in him with a singular hardi-hood of speculation, and an important hood of speculation, and an impatience of received dogma, that he also traces to an ancestral source. It a curious fact that the Parkers, though men of local influence, dignified with places of trust, and enjoying the respect of the community, were not fa-mous for orthodoxy. In several generations, one member of the family only ever joined the church. These facts, which are opposed to our current no-tions of New England society, had an unconscious weight with Theodore, and aroused him, when only a boy, to-investigations of the boldest character. His psychological history is given at length in one of his latest writings—the letter to the members of his society in Boston, entitled "Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister," a paper of the highest interest. From this it appears, that discarding by degrees all traditional authority, and exercising to the fullest extent as a youth that sublime confidence in the truth of his intuitions that always characterized him as a man, he had early evolved, by a process of his own, the doctrines that his future life was to develop. In a remarkable passage, he says :-

own, an ordained minister of the Go

"I found certain great primal institutions of human nature, which depend on no logical process of demon-stration, but are rather facts of consciousness given by the instinctive action of human nature itself. I will mention only the three most important which per

tain to religion:
"I. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a con-"I. The instinctive intuition of the divine—a consciousness that there is a God.

"II. The instinctive intuition of the just and right—a consciousness that there is a moral law, independent of our will, which we ought to keep.

"III. The instinctive intuition of the immortal—

aconsciousness that the essential element of man, the principle of individuality, never dies.

"Here, then, was the foundation of religion laid in human nature itself, which neither the atheist nor the more pernicious bigot could move or even shake."

These intuitions, established after great spiritual trial, were the corner-stones of his future teaching; from them he deduced the great ethical realities—what God actually is, and what morality is, and what eternal life has to offer. They were to him the lever that ARCHIMEDES in vain desired, the extra mundane stand-point from whence he could move the world. His youth has been dwelt upon from the delight which such an example always inspires, and because an example so ennobling cannot be too much insisted on. His ministerial career must be more briefly touched.

On the longest day of 1887. Theodore Parker.

On the longest day of 1837, Theodore Parker was ordained minister of the Unitarian Church and On the longest day of 1837. Theedore Parker was ordained minister of the Unitarian Church and congregation of West Roxbury, a suburban village near Boston. One of the smallest societies in New England, there was little in the situation to tempt an ambitious man; to Mr. Parker it offered what, with his moderate ideas, seemed a competence, combining also the mental advantages of immediate proximity to the social and intellectual life of the metropolis. Just married, "with an income of five hundred and twenty dollars a year, may be—may be much less—to support a wife." the quiet little parish of some sixty families, and the pleasant white parsonage-house, "looking through trees upon flowers, vines, and garden buds," was a delight-ful retreat, where official duties were not so overwhelming but that ample time was secured for study and the pursuit of knowledge. His journals and correspondence testify to the extent of his researches in learning of all kinds, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, and what was to be the noble library, grew insensibly by constant, if moderate, ac-

nead of a kindred offender the walves by the ortho-tion sometimes showered on themselves by the ortho-dox. His ecclesiastical position and relations grew precarious—and some of his oldest friends, unable

dox. His eccessastical position and training makes precarious—and some of his oldest friends, unable to share or appreciate his clearness of mental vision, were among his denouncers. In 1841, a sermon preached at the ordination of a minister at South Boston, and afterward entitled "Discourse of the Doston, and alterward entitled "Discourse of the Transient and Permanent in Religion," was re-garded as an overt act of treason to the obligations of his profession. The outcry it made was startling —"Most of my clerical friends fell off (says Par-ker), some would be the main the street. "Most of my clerical friends fell off (says Parker); some would not speak to me in the street, and refused to take me by the hand; in their public meetings, they left the sofas or benches where I sat down, and withdrew from me as Jews from contact with a leper. In a few months most of my former ministerial coadjutors forsook me, and there were only six who would allow me to enter into their pulpits." The controlling men of the denomination determined "this young man must be silenced"—but they had not understood the person they were dealing with. His words are: "I had not gone to war without calculating the cost. I well knew beforehand what awaited me, and had deter-

knew beforehand what awaited me, and had determined to fight the battle through, and never thought of yielding or being silenced." The immediate effect of this ecclesiatical proscription was to remove him to a wider field. Influential men in Boston were unwilling to condemn a man or his doctrines unheard, and in the autumn of 1841, he delivered in that city the "Lectures on Matters Pertaining to in that city the "Lectures on Matters Pertaining to Religion," which, first widely circulated by newspaper reports, and afterward published in a volume, carried the fame of the author far beyond the local limits that had heretofore bounded it. The impression was deepened by his "Sermon for the Times," also delivered in Boston during the following season; but here his health gave way, and in September, 1843, he "fled off to Europe to spend a year in recovery, observation, and thought." Few Americans have ever started on a similar tour so well qualified to realize the advantages; it presents. well qualified to realize the advantages it presents To Theodore Parker, this involuntary year of res of these years, he says:—

may judge what sort of a boy I was from the imposing ideal of the Catholic Church, and he earlier and the control of the control me then, (it is all behind me now.) and I had hope, when now is only remembrance. Judge if I did now over! It makes my flesh creep to think how I used to work, and how much I learned that year and the four next. Had I not the constitution for a scholar? Oh! that I had known the art of life, or found some book or some man to tell me how to live, to study, to take exercise, etc. But I found none, and so here I am."

The dull routine of this Boston employ was agreeably diversified by two years school-keeping at Watertown, Mass. Here he found intellectual society and rejoiced in the scholarly companionship of a man of genius than any one else seen in German and reposition of the minds and morals of men. In Germany the attractions of art gave way to those of humanity, and he gladly made acquaintance with the professors and divines, with whose works he had long been familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany; "and me genus that the professors and divines, with whose works he had long been familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes history for amusement, scorning equally money and renown;" Gernany is deen familiar. Schlosser, "a fine old gentleman, who writes hist a man of genius than any one else seen in Germany; "Humboldt, "sleeping on his laurels;" Schelling, "old and feeble, almost inarticulate; "Paulus, "a noble old fellow, eighty-three years old, hale and flourishing yet," are only a few of the celebrities that were met with, and characterized to friends in

wrote much for periodicals, and was, in short, engaged in a ceaseless round of mental activity. In 1836, the great ambition of his youthful life was accomplished, and he stood before a congregation of worshippers, in the old meeting-house of Water-

breakfasts with BABBAGE, meets JOHN STERLING
—then "near the skies"—and is especially observant
at Oxford of the religious phenomena of the day,

'Resolved. That the Rev. THEODORE PARKE From his early boyhood, Theodore Parker declares, "I felt I was to be a minister, and looked forward with eager longings for the work to which I think my nature itself an effectual call—certainly a deep and continuous one." The abiding impression of the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one and the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one and the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one and the unoccupied halls in Boston, but one are the unoccupied halls in Boston. could be hired for our purpose. So, one rainy Sunday the streets full of snow, on the 16th of February, 1845 for the first time, I stood before you to p

> society was formally organized in the following January, and he was installed over it. Their first place of meeting was the Melodeon; but the full development of the congregation was not reached un-til their removal to the new Music Hall, in Novem-ber, 1852. A friend and parishioner says, feelingly: ber, 1852. A friend and parishioner says, feelingly; "Those early days of his ministry at the Melodeon can never be forgotten by those favored to share them. The dark, dingy building, with dirty walls and close atmosphere, became a holy temple, for it contained a living soul." In the ampler space and more elegant arrangement of the Music Hall, the relation of the preacher to his hearers was changed; he had become public property; the small body of his regular parishioners formed a little nucleus around which gathered the customary audience, frequently of three thousand the customary audience, frequently of three thousand souls, attracted to the simple service by the certainty of hearing from the minister no words of dubious or uncertain sound on all the great questions that ag polity. How in time, when occupying this position, he came to be almost regarded as a separate estate in the commonwealth—a power that could counterbalance the accidents that might for the time legalize wrong and aggression, need not here be told. The Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, found him a true " tribune of the people," giving expression, in his single trumpet-tones, to the thoughts that silently swelled the bosoms of thousands. Here for fifteen years was the scene of his ministry; andw hile health allowed, no desire o change, no fickleness of purpose, ever for a moment was entertained. How dear to him was the twenty eighth society is unconsciously testified by the casual expressions of almost every letter or paper that came from his pen. The mutual dependence of pastor and people, and his conception of ministerial duties, are well exemplified in his farewell letter, where, addressing his congregation, he says:-

"When I first came among you, and lived in a trace "When I first came among you, and lived in a trading town where a great variety of occupations lay spread out before me all the time, and preached to such crowds of men as offered a wide diversity of nature, character, and conduct, I found not only an opportunity to work, but also to learn and grow. You say I have taught you much. I hope it is so; but you have been a large part of your own schooling, for I have also learned much from you. The audience has always furnished a large part of the sermon and the prayer. I have received much direct instruction, and that in matters of deep concern, from some of you, by hearing

flowing other rooms, passages, and halls of the hor nowing other rooms, passages, and nails of the hos finally pausing only at the dining room, close to front door. In a cosy nook, with the implement work all around him, sat the owner and collect work all around min, sat the owner and collector the twelve thousand volumes, cognizant of the the twelve thousand volumes, cognizant of the ing.

viduality of each one, "as a shepherd know he
sheep." Here was he occupied, with the care of a
wider parish, limited by no geographical bounds he
composed of the grateful minds who acknowledge
their obligation to his writings, the inquirer who
looked to him for counsel, the doubting who require
the confidence of his strong convictions. England
Scotland, Germany, and the Far West, largely seal,
ed his correspondence of this nature, which is
and variety of station among the writers probable
exceeded that of any public man of the time. By
published writings also demanded much ears. In exceeded that of any public man of the time. But appublished writings also demanded much care; though apparently struck off in an extempore heat of consumptions, they were never slighted, but always agond as he could possibly make them. Matter, too, we constantly collecting for important work desired never to see the light. His fecturing campaigns and extended over much ground, and occupied a portion of every year. For many years the lectures he diversed averaged nearly fifty in number each sease. But above all, and interpenetrating through this ceaseless round of occupation, was the love of the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake—a passion that knew neither stop nor stay. How the mind of Theodore Parker drank eagerly at every source, and embraced and harmonized all fields of inquiry, is beautifully illustrated in his own words:—

"To me human life in all its forms, individual ad "To me human life in all its forms, individual and aggregate, is a perpetual wonder; the flore of the early and of mystery, which science are seeks to understand; the fauna of land and ocean is not less wonderful—the world which of less the great universe which enfolds it on every side resil more wonderful, complex, and attractive to the contemplating mind. But the universe of human life, with its peculiar worlds of outer sense and inner soul, the particular faunas and floras which therein fluids home are still more complex, wonderful, and attractive, and the laws which control it seem to me more musing than the mathematic principles that explain. an the mathematic principles that explain the tial mechanics of the outward world. The kosmos of matter seems little compared to this kosmos of immetal and progressive man; it is my continual study, discipline and delight. Oh that some young genius would be manife descriptions. devise the norum organum of humanity, determine the principia thereof, and, with deeper than mathemate acience, write all the formulas of the human university the celestial mechanics of mankind!"

So passed on fifteen happy years, rich in the full ad vigorous exercise of matured talent, in the dolightened men. Visions of a calm and studious retrement, a long, quiet, mellow Autum seaso, deicated to the welfare of his fellow-men, began to migle with the unintermitted toil of every day; but it was not to be. The strong man was suddenly stricted. en down. At the commencement of 1859, decided symptoms of consumption manifested themselves in his overwrought frame, and henceforward the single for existence necessarily shared his concern with the great interests of humanity. With characteristic energy, he scorned the thought of spinging. tic energy, he scorned the thought of submission to the insidious disease. His chance of full recover was pronounced by his physicians to be as "one to ten." On this his journal says: "I mean to live, and not die. I laugh at the odds of nine to one; if that is all, I'll conquer. I have fought ninety-nine against one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against one, and conquered; please God, I will again." His bar one—yes, nine hundred and ninety-nine against one and conquered; please God, I will again." His la-sermon was preached on January 2. "What Relie sermon was preached on January 2. "What Religion may do for a man—a sermon for the New Year." In the hope of averting the progress of the diseme, voyage to the West Indies was undertaken in the following the first the fi lowing month. Though, in his own phraseologist fleeing from death, all my life-schemes prostrate. stand up to my chin in my grave," his le Santa Cruz and St. Thomas show all his o ty. They are full of rangery, and, associate, or old home-feeling that would gladly exchange the riches of tropical vegetation for "a square rol or its areas areas, white clover, as They are full of raillery, and, above all, of the Boston Common, with green grass, white clover, and dandelions." Only questionable benefit being de-rived from the equatorial climate, Mr. Parker sailed for Southampton in May. The succeeding last year of his life stands out in melancholy contrast with his former visit to Europe, though the invincible energies of the man shone more brightly than ever, when unsatiated thirst for knowledge is compared with his feeble and wasted frame. No portion of his corespondence is equal in information, variety, and ew and striking observations to these leave-taking ords. The year was spent, with alternating seasons of hope and depression, in France, Switzerland and Italy, till at last the end came at Florence where, in the Protestant Cemetery, an unado inscription records : " Theodore Parker, born at Ler ngton, Mass., United States of America, Aug. 24 810. Died at Florence, May 10, 1860."

In this brief personal sketch, no indication has een given of the stores of varied information contained in the journals and correspondence of The dore Parker and his friends; a selection of "Ana, or Table-Talk, might be made from them equal in or Table-Talk, might be made from them equal in value to anything of the kind now extant.—New

THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS, JUST PUBLISHED BY S. R. URBINO,

13 School Street, FOREIGN BOOK-STORE. ((())))

インノハレンング A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should mot for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, sensents; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the new general principles of the Art. Address ANOREW J. GRAHAM, ANDREW J. GRAHAM,

ly

GAS FIXTURES.

Dec. 11.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to iil health) he has less obliged to leave his situation at Messrs. H. B. Starred & Co's, now Messrs. Shreve, Stamwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work height too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepare to do all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

In the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished act put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leak stopped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kiels furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of hits approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Putin.
Particular attention given to Lighting up for Putin.
Shop under the Marlboro' Hotel. Orders may leight Shop under the Marlboro' Hotel. Orders may leight Shop under the Messra. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 132 Charles stret, NELSON L. PERKINS. Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she halfor many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before ountry, and which is highly beneficial to the hair from turning grey.

turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its naise.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to speak of Sae also has another for restoring grey hair to I ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they a in every city in the country. They are also packed customers to take to Europe with them, enough to, or three years, as they often say they can get abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTEL

No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CARPETING,

- AND-ROOF CLOTH, 23 WATER STREET,

THE EVER

991 WASHIN

ROBERT F. TERMS-Four copi

IF All remitt elating to the podirected, (POST PA B Advertisen times at five cent. ents inserted on The Agent sylvania, Ohio a authorised to reco The follow Committee, bu s paper, vis: — W MEND JACKSON, &

> WM. LLOYD VOI

Refuge

The following dopted, last weet tion, held in Pro-head gathering Whereas, A gard of the man desolating the la disruption of ou Whereas, Th

policy in the con on State and inc sion of the writ

itary for civil

the army to sup forcing government of the State, has nitely, bringing ation and finar alarm for the interest of the state of of their citizens a fanatical desp Whereas, Th speedy and suc the imbecile and ent Administrat a change of m tion; therefore Resolved, Ti citizens, of what under whatever us in our conce Government a firmness, the speedy suppress our fathers beq ent States and Resolved, T the States is the ty, and must b

Resolved, T

never have bee

nistration. Resolved, T

nsound; and

paper currency tion in the expe of national ban Resolved, T that one more Constitution of that we recomgive to such m referred to the Resolved, T the officers an Resolved, 4th of July ne dopt a wise,

icy of governm

SPIRIT OF T

people who su the States in They believed But they subn fully elected— had it not be the North for co consented to never have been and those who gracefully sub-and treasure t loved Abrahamas lawfully of bound to abide provisions of the purpose.

as a constitution of the people him beware, the title. He has title. He has people; but the year, if he which the law.

persists in into military, or by fords a beaution to tride with a it be distinctly tries to perpethan a fair and ed and unbrib VILL SUBMIT MENT. At thi of our former ply by the suff March, 1865, TO PROLONG ASTROUS TO the Constituti will have not

file of the Den

and the fact co The Portsn " Put McCl ing the requision of the coercion of the coerc

Here is and the same date "By the w Sanitary Fair procuring aid